



**TEACHING AIDS:** Two delegates to the McGill Conference on Teaching Affairs demonstrate the latest in instructing equipment. The conference, which ends tomorrow, is designed to present means to overcome problems caused by overcrowding, impersonality and inefficient teaching methods.

## Ward blasts priority set on education

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian Union of Students has blasted the federal and provincial governments on the eve of their talks next week on higher-education finance.

In a strongly-worded, two-page letter sent today to federal cabinet ministers and provincial representatives, CUS President Doug Ward hit the federal government for its "lack of emphasis on the priority of higher education" in Canada.

The 29-year-old student leader said CUS looks on next week's Ottawa meetings "with considerable trepidation," and condemned both levels of government for their attitudes toward education.

"We fear that the shifting of responsibility between federal and provincial governments for the Canada Student Loan Plan represents the kind of buck-passing which will continue to thwart attempts to meet education needs," Ward said.

He called the federal government's postponement of further financial assistance to students "...but one example of the government's lack of emphasis on the priority of higher education..."

"We fear that federal emphasis on loan and scholarship schemes illustrates an inadequate analysis of priorities in student aid."

The CUS president said his organization "regrets" the fed-

eral-provincial talks will go on behind closed doors. "The Canadian people have tolerated guarded press statements which have tended to confuse rather than clarify the issues at stake."

## Reforms anger faculty

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Proposed arts curriculum revisions outlined here recently by Dean Dennis Healy have caused a rift in the University of British Columbia's arts faculty.

The controversial new program calls for sweeping changes in the first year of university which will eliminate much formal classroom instruction. Compulsory requirements in English and foreign languages will also be dispensed with if the proposed reforms are approved.

Plans for the new curriculum, announced two weeks ago, were drawn up by a committee dominated by faculty members.

Chief spokesman for the opposition, classics head Malcolm McGregor, said, "I am not in sympathy with the

plan. I do not think this is education."

The plan's detractors contend freshmen students aren't mature enough for the new program.

McGregor says he thinks freshmen are too immature to cope with the amount of academic freedom the revision includes.

Another faculty member disagreed with McGregor, however. "If the university has to take the first year student and continue the processes of high school, then it is just a bigger high school with dirtier dances," he said.

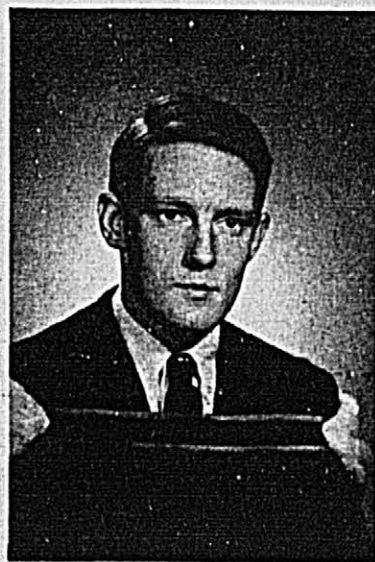
## Aberman mum

# Leaders look at CUS

by PETER ALLNUTT  
News Editor

Two members of the Students' Society executive yesterday declared themselves in favor of McGill's membership in a larger union of students — either CUS or UGEQ — while the third refused public comment.

President Jim McCoubrey said that if the decision were simply one of CUS or not CUS he would vote for staying in. However he felt the upcoming referendum should also take into account the possibility of joining UGEQ.



PRESIDENT JIM MCCOUBREY  
one or the other

The exact wording of the referendum will be decided at an open meeting to be held in the first week of November.

"Individual students must weigh the advantages and disadvantages of belonging to any union," he said, noting that

## Fees demanded

(CUP) — Canadian Union of Students president Doug Ward has said that McGill will be billed for its membership fees when they come due at the end of November.

Last week the Students' Council voted to withhold its fees pending a referendum on CUS membership.

Ward refused comment on the decision but noted "this is our low time of year as far as money goes and we will be asking McGill for its first installment."

education is a provincial matter and CUS is a national body.

"If they feel the advantages of belonging to CUS far outweigh the disadvantages in the field of education then they will vote to stay in CUS," he said.

## No comment

When asked about his stand in the upcoming referendum External Vice-President Arnold Aberman said "I have nothing to say for publication at the present time".

The referendum was called as a result of his recommendations

to Council that McGill withhold its fees from CUS, that discussion take place on campus and that a referendum be held on "whether McGill should stay in CUS".

## Join UGEQ

Internal Vice-President Ian McLean came out strongly in favor of membership in UGEQ. His only reservations in joining

(Continued on page 8)



VICE-PRESIDENT IAN McLEAN  
for UGEQ

## Committee established to enforce Union rules

The Students' Council last night set up a committee empowered to take disciplinary action to enforce regulations in the Union.

The committee can impose fines of up to \$25 and demand payment of any physical damages. It can also revoke the privileges of any club or individual member of the Students' Society.

The committee will hear complaints from the Building Manager, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society or any Council member.

President Jim McCoubrey, Internal Vice President Ian McLean, External Vice President Arnold Aberman, Law representative Robert Vineberg, Engineering representative Murray Segal, the Building Manager and the Secretary-Treasurer will sit on the committee.

Council also passed a motion censuring the Daily for breaking Union Executive Committee rules at its party last Friday.

Another committee set up last night by Council will handle violations of Students' Society and University regulations with the exception of examination cheating.

Members of this committee will be selected by the Dean of the Faculty of Law, the President of the Law Undergraduate Society and the President of the Students' Society and ratified by the Students' Council.

The committee will consist of seven third-year Law students and will hear petitions from any student or campus organization.



# today

**JEUNESSE SOCIALISTE QUEBECOISE MCGILL:** Meeting of all those interested in the formation of the club on campus, Union B26, 1 pm.

**SCIENCE JOURNAL:** Compulsory meeting for executive, Union 458, 5:30 pm.

**MOTORCYCLE CLUB:** Important meeting for all interested, McConnell Building 213, 1:10 pm.

**SANDWICH THEATRE:** "The Lesson" by Ionesco, Union Theatre, 1:05 pm.

**WOMEN'S UNION:** Display of bone china. Third and fourth year girls welcome, Union B23-24, 9:30 am-4:30 pm.

**PSYCHOLOGY CLUB:** Movie, "Monkey on my Back", about drug addiction; E204, 1 pm.

**CURLING CLUB:** Meeting at Caledonia Curling Club, 1-5 pm.

**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Co-op supper, 3483 Peel Street, 6:30 pm.

**POST-GRADUATE SOCIETY:** Beer party and Dance; Union coffee lounge, 9 pm.

**MEN'S RIFLE CLUB:** Register for training course. Regular meeting, Currie Gym, 6:30 pm.

**LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY:** Tertulia in Spanish, Union B26, 1 pm.

**YCL:** Open meeting. Alf Steinberg, youth secretary of the Communist Party of Canada. Union 457-458, 1-2 pm.

**HILLEL:** 8 am: Morning minyan in chapel — 1:05 pm: Mincha service — 12-2 pm: Canteen luncheon service. 3460 Stanley.

**COMPUTING SOCIETY:** Programming instruction, McConnell Rm. 408, 1 pm.

**SAVOY SOCIETY:** Tryouts for lead roles, Union B27, 12-2 pm.

**OLD MCGILL:** Graduate photos at Coronet: Arts, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, BSc Nursing: H-M. Last day.

**NEWMAN:** Daily mass, 1 pm. Mass and Communion Supper, 6 pm. Speaker — Father J. Lazure. Topic: The Need for Structural Changes within the Church. 3484 Peel.

**PRE-MED SOCIETY:** Dr. Carlton Pierce to speak on The Medical Pavilions at Expo '67. Stewart S1/4, 1 pm.

**NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH:** Policy resolutions for provincial convention, all welcome, memberships available. Union 123, 1 pm.

**A & ECF:** Presenting an award winning Moody science film, everyone welcome, McConnell Engineering Building, E204, 1:10 pm.

**SCM:** Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer St. Margaret Duggan sings folk songs, 9 pm, 25¢. — International Supper, 85¢. Call VI. 2-1156 for reservations before 2 pm. SCM House, 3625 Aylmer, 7 pm.

(Continued on page 3)

## CHINESE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

### COMING MEETINGS:

Oct. 22: Moody Science Film, "The Prior Claim"

Oct. 29: Speaker, Mr. John Hardy

Meetings are held on Saturday nights, 7:30 p.m.  
at 3575 Aylmer St.

All Chinese Students are invited

## TICKETS ON SALE NOW

McGill University — Dept. of English  
presents

Aristophanes'

## THE BIRDS

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Nov. 3-4-5 — Moyse Hall — 8:30 pm

Box Office: University Centre

Tickets \$1.50

### OPENING NIGHT — STUDENTS ONLY

2 tickets for the price of 1

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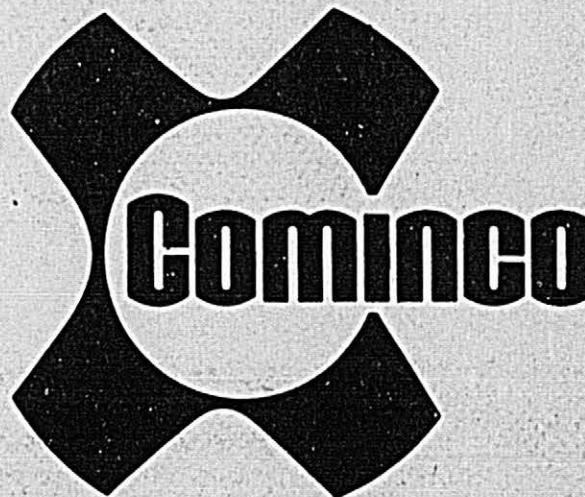
## Why Are You Ignored When You Talk?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports a simple technique of everyday conversation which can pay you real dividends in social and business advancement and works like magic to give you poise, self confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by what they say and how they say it. Whether in business, at social functions, or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances there are ways to make a good impression every time you talk.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in everyday conversation, the publishers have printed full details of their interesting self-training method in a new book, "Adventures in Conversation", which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name and address to: Conversation, 835 Diversey Parkway, Dept. E887, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

## Why you should consider



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# WHAT'S WHAT

## LINUS PAULING

Dr. Linus Pauling, twice winner of the Nobel Prize, will be interviewed on Radio McGill this

evening between 10 and 11 pm. The interview, part of the weekly public affairs show "These Three in Perspective," will concentrate on Dr. Pauling's views on disarmament and world law.

## BRITISH YOUTH

London journalist, Kathleen Wareham, will speak on "British Youth—is it Swinging or Dangling?", today at 1 pm in Leacock 26. Mrs. Wareham is featured in a lecture-debate sponsored by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society in conjunction with the Debating Union.

## McGILL SUNAC

In association with the Montreal United Nations Association, the McGill chapter of the Student United Nations Association is presenting a United Nations Birthday Party tonight.

The program in Union 124 features an International Variety Show, by members of the ISA followed by a Freedom From Hunger meal for \$0.75, with the proceeds going to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Fund.

## BLOODY PRIZES

The Blood Drive announces that the following people have won major prizes:

Binnie Silman, P. & OT. II; Ronald Segal, B. Eng. III; Matthew Shuster, B. Arch. II; Sandy Bray, B. Sc. II; Harriet Ann Dupont, B. Sc. IV; Karen Bantley, B. A. I; Paul Marcus, B. Sc. I; Paul Marcus, B. Sc. I; Ciro Martoni, B. Civ. Eng. IV.

Winners are requested to see Donald Devine in the Blood Drive Office, Room 467 in the Union, between 10 am and 1 pm Monday, or call him at 288-4231, extension 60.

## Today

(Continued from page 2)

**ARAB STUDENTS SOCIETY:** Meeting. Islamic Common Room, 5-6 pm.

## Saturday

**FLYING CLUB:** Meet at Laurentide Cartierville Airport at 3 pm for first lesson and first flight.

## Sunday

**ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY:** Eucharist and breakfast, Canterbury House, 3555 University Street, 10 am.

**NEWMAN:** Mass, 10 am and noon. Alumni Sherry Party, Warren Allmand, MP, guest speaker, Newman House, 3484 Peel Street, 4:30 pm.

**WEST INDIAN SOCIETY:** Soccer game, Macdonald vs Sir George, Forbes Field behind men's residences, 10:30 am.

**MOC:** Trip to Mont St. Hilaire, hiking and climbing. Cancelled if raining, call Sondra, 842-0526.

**UNITED CHURCH:** Evening worship, "To Defeat Loneliness", the chapel, Divinity Hall, University Street, 7:30 pm.

**LUTHERAN CHAPLAINCY:** Eucharist and breakfast, Augustana House, 3483 Peel, 9 am. Vespers and discussion at Canterbury, 8 pm.

# Hogtowners mob Train

For nine hours, rioting and destruction raged aboard a CNR train as University of Toronto students, coming to Montreal last Saturday for the football game, engaged in a mass drinking spree.

The wild ride, with 1,200 student passengers, was punctuated by nine emergency stops as drunks repeatedly pulled the emergency cord. Damage to the 17 car train was extensive, with

# Block raps mediocrity calls for more activism

The present function of universities is to produce dull people who won't rock the boat, Dr. A. Harvey Block said last night.

Speaking to the McGill Conference on Teaching Affairs, the American experimental psychologist referred to the "push-out generation" and the "middle-class attitudes" in universities which cause "mediocrity to rise to the top like scum on a pond". "Not one faculty member knows anything about educating," he said, "but everyone is unhappy with the present state of affairs."

He deplored the lack of activism in colleges, saying that "we are getting people to memorize aphorisms, not to act them out."

He did not give particular solutions to the problems he enunciated, but he said that "the responsibility for learning rests with the teacher, not with the student."

Exams should serve only as an indication to the teacher of how well he is doing his job, he said, and cannot measure how good a student one is.

Earlier in the day, Patrick Beatts told another M C T A session that the computer is a valuable tool but will never replace man himself.

Beatts, who is connected with the educational research division of IBM, emphasized that the computer will always be subordinate to and dependent on man.

He said the computer has penetrated our lives deeply and its use will be even more widespread in the future.

The computer can be the instrument which will measure the joys and pleasures of mankind, not its fears.

# Acadia to discuss CUS membership

WOLFVILLE, N.S. — Acadia University has set up a committee to investigate its future membership in the Canadian Union of Students.

The committee, which will issue a recommendation at the end of the month, was set up by the student council at the urging of the President and the CUS Committee chairman.

If the committee recommends withdrawal from CUS, the student council will hold a week of seminars and debates ending with a referendum.

The President and CUS committee chairman were dissatisfied with the scope of CUS, claiming it should be a service organization and should not make political decisions.

# College Bowl

The Union will be open this Sunday between 5 and 6:30 pm for all students who wish to see the GE College Bowl contest. There will be three television sets in the Ballroom, and the show starts at 5:30 pm.

The brainball Redmen beat Lindsay Place High School 200-95 in an exhibition game Wednesday. Sunday is their first encounter with pro calibre.

# JUDGE FOR YOURSELF



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# THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Has been invited to send delegates to the following conference:

## MCWA

McGill Conference on World Affairs

November 9-12

## THEME:

"The New China and the International Community"  
10 delegates required

The invitation is extended to the student body at large. Information and application forms may be obtained at the Students' Council office.

Deadline for applications: Oct. 28, 1966, 5 p.m.  
Conference Committee Chairman: Phillip Gooch

# SEE THE WORLD OF MEDICINE:

McGill Pre-Medical Society Presents

Dr. CARLTON PIERCE

Director of Medical Pavilion at Expo '67

MAN AND HIS WORLD

Stewart S 1-4

TODAY

1 pm

(a C.S.K.H.W. production)



OCTOBER 21, 1966

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they said it wouldn't have to be done but... tell your friends we have jobs open but they can't get sick or... we'll get the vp doc for all but andy, danny, margaret, ethel and others to whom we apologize photos bob who didn't know and roger who tries anyway sports george, lawrence, barb, seymour, derek and ralph, DANNY is SALT for ppter, bob and the PEANUT crunched... happy anniversary was.

## Of ships and men

Housewives across the country have picked out supermarkets as the culprits of soaring food prices. Perhaps we might offer a suggestion of our own — the Shipping Federation of Canada. Of the eight billion dollars of goods imported by Canada over half arrive by sea. The control of the major shipping routes is with those shipowners who collectively comprise the Shipping Federation. The Federation sets the freight rates for the Canada North Atlantic Freight Conferences. Its power is such that it was severely indicted by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission in 1965.

But of even more serious consequence is the adamant refusal of shipowners to bring their port operations out of the era

of the sailingship into the twentieth century. Present methods employed in loading and discharging cargoes from abroad have changed little since Nelson's day. Modern methods incorporating a technique similar to the piggy-back method of transport on the railways can, according to John Eyre, president of Saguenay Shipping, cost as little to transfer to a ship as fifty cents a ton whereas a similar amount of cargo loaded by present methods requires "many hours and as much as \$10 per ton."

This refusal to modernize is naturally passed on to the consumer as unnecessarily high prices. The shipowners in fact place the blame on labor.

While few would challenge the necessity of shifting labour away from an industry in which it is economic sense to mechanize, the logic of this argument breaks down when

there is no guarantee that a disruption of this sort will benefit the public as a whole. A precedent of progressive action is that of the 1960 signing between Harry Bridges, ILWA and the Pacific Maritime Association on the U.S. West Coast of a five year "mechanization and modernization" agreement. This agreement was backed up by intense economic research by both parties over a number of years. But in Gagnon's words "the Shipping Federation lacks the necessary personnel for industrial research and collective bargaining and the ILA has no research facilities at all".

Ironically the federation is maintaining that owing to mechanization over the past years the work gangs should be reduced as their present size leads to inefficiency and lower productivity. A cursory visit to the port will show that mechanization is minimal in ocean shipping and that especially in the west end of the harbour the facilities are antiquated and inadequate.

At the present time there is no evidence of any trend to modernization or even a hint of goodwill by the federation towards the union.

Given the traditional inertness of the Shipping industry there is certainly a case for government initiative where the interest of the general public is at stake. This might take the form of "moral suasion" or a more drastic step of setting up a modernized competing transport medium, to force the industry to action and bring the benefit of lower prices for imports to consumers.

## LETTERS

### Capital Is Capital

Dear Sir,

As an American, I began reading Wednesday's editorial — "Will Americans vindicate Sharp?" — with high hopes. I thought to myself: "Here I've found it — an intelligent commentary on American investment in Canada." Unfortunately I was to be disappointed. The author who chooses to quote Mr. Eric Klerans instead of appealing to the facts, quickly demonstrates that he has as little grasp of the complications involved as does his mentor.

In quick succession the author makes two sweeping generalizations: (1) American capital is not interested in helping the Canadian economy, and (2) American companies generally ignore lower-priced local products and instead purchase American made products at a subsequent loss. That such a deplorable situation indeed does exist the author proceeds to prove by noting that the Honourable Mr. Klerans has corroborated it by reference to Pres. Johnson's guidelines. I suggest that it is at least debateable that intelligent American businessmen are willing to absorb the losses ascribed to them by the author purely out of deference to Mr. Johnson. I further suggest that Mr. Klerans and the author bundle up their references to the president's guidelines and go prove to the airline mechanics that they didn't actually receive their wage increases.

Despite the losses incurred by

such poor business practices as passing over cheaper local products, the author still maintains that American companies are making huge profits off their Canadian investments — so huge in fact that they have to hide the fact. American companies, so the author maintains, slyly "redistribute profits in such a way to make their Canadian facets look less lucrative." It must attest to the consummate skill of these American gremlins that the author can not find a single example of their connivings; but, ah well, he didn't have any examples to substantiate his other contentions either. All he had was Mr. Klerans, and that seems to me to be a case of the blind leading the blind. To the man on the street without the author's highly developed insight, it would seem highly unlikely that any major American company would risk its reputation and place itself in such a precarious legal position in order merely to confuse and befuddle such skeptical Canadians as the author and the Honourable Mr. Klerans. To chart such a course would mean: (a) the company would have to violate its traditional legal responsibility to report accurately its sources of profit to its stockholders, and (b) that it would have to falsify its federal tax reports. Just how federal tax auditors and auditors employed to report to the stockholders could miss such carryings-on is hard to imagine. Even in the freewheeling U.S. very few corporations court law suits, and very few company executives relish prison terms. Its also highly doubtful that a company involved in such dealings could long

maintain its status on the major exchanges.

In conclusion, then, it seems to me to be patently absurd to argue that American investors are not interested in the health of the economy in which they are investing especially since a large portion of the American capital involved is invested in those industries (paper and paper products, wood and wood products, basic metals, and the automobile industry) which respond most directly to fluctuations in the general economic health of the community. Capital is capital; and unless you're going to argue for the aesthetic value of Canadians owning Canadian industries, it doesn't seem to me that it makes much real difference whether that capital is American or Canadian. The basic problem that American investors and the Canadian business community should be concerned with is one of direction — where can American capital do the most good for the Canadian economy. Let's drop this petty nationalism and develop the sort of dialogue that can benefit both Canadians and their southern neighbors.

R.E. Sandstrom, BSc 3

### Raboy And Friend

Dear Sir,

In reading some of the "letters to the editor" of the past few days, I have become disturbed at certain criticism of Mr. Raboy's column.

It seems that certain members of the McGill Redmen Band, as well as one alumnus, do not agree with Mr. Raboy's criticisms of the aforementioned musical (?) conglomeration. I find it hard to believe

that any member of the band took the criticism as a personal affront to his musical abilities. The fact that the band practices twice a week (or whatever) has exactly nothing whatsoever to do with the fact that Mr. Raboy (and many others, I'm sure) found Saturday's performance something less than what he would expect from a University band. And that is not meant to offend the individual members of the band—or the majorettes, who always seem to perform excellently and are a tribute to the school. Mr. Raboy's opinions of Mr. Wiederhorn are, in fact, the only ones which single out a band member, and I, for one, agree with Mr. Raboy.

In answer to the questioning alumnus, I can only say that the "spirit of Old McGill" has long since his day been buried. A more fitting title would be "The apathy of New McGill". After attending one Redmen game and noting the inept brand of football that is exhibited, it should become apparent what happened to that "spirit". Raboy is not a 'garbageman' as some would believe, but rather a candid individual who represents the antithesis of the McGill style of blatant, sickening apathy.

Jeffrey S. Nyman  
BSc 3

### Too Late

Dear Sir,

Blood Drive '66 has terminated. To the 3816 donors, to some 400 registrants who were turned away for health reasons, and to all Blood Drive workers, I would like to extend my personal thanks.

This year's Blood Drive cannot be considered a complete success. Reciprocal criticism

ran high between the student body and the clinic. For our part, we continue to be appalled by student apathy, despite the fact that it has become a McGill tradition. When less than 1/3 of McGill's 12,000-plus students donate to a cause devoted to saving lives, one cannot but be amazed at how narrowly university's *raison d'être* is being interpreted.

The *Daily* gave us a certain amount of coverage, but it is a pity that we, a student organization, are not considered truly newsworthy.

The allegation that "strong-arm tactics" per se were employed is ridiculous — if people would give of their own free wills, any form of coercion would be unnecessary. As apathy continues, however, so also does coercion.

Our posters, an indispensable means of publicity, were torn down long before the clinic concluded. What conclusions can one draw from such abominable behaviour?

Reasons for not giving blood abound; among some of the less palatable excuses are fear and the questionable "I've got enough for myself — let the others worry about themselves" theory.

Allow me to pose one obviously rhetorical question: If all people were as apathetic as the majority of McGill students, where would the blood you may eventually need come from? And please don't respond, "I'll worry about that when it happens," because we both know it'll be too late then. Trite but true.

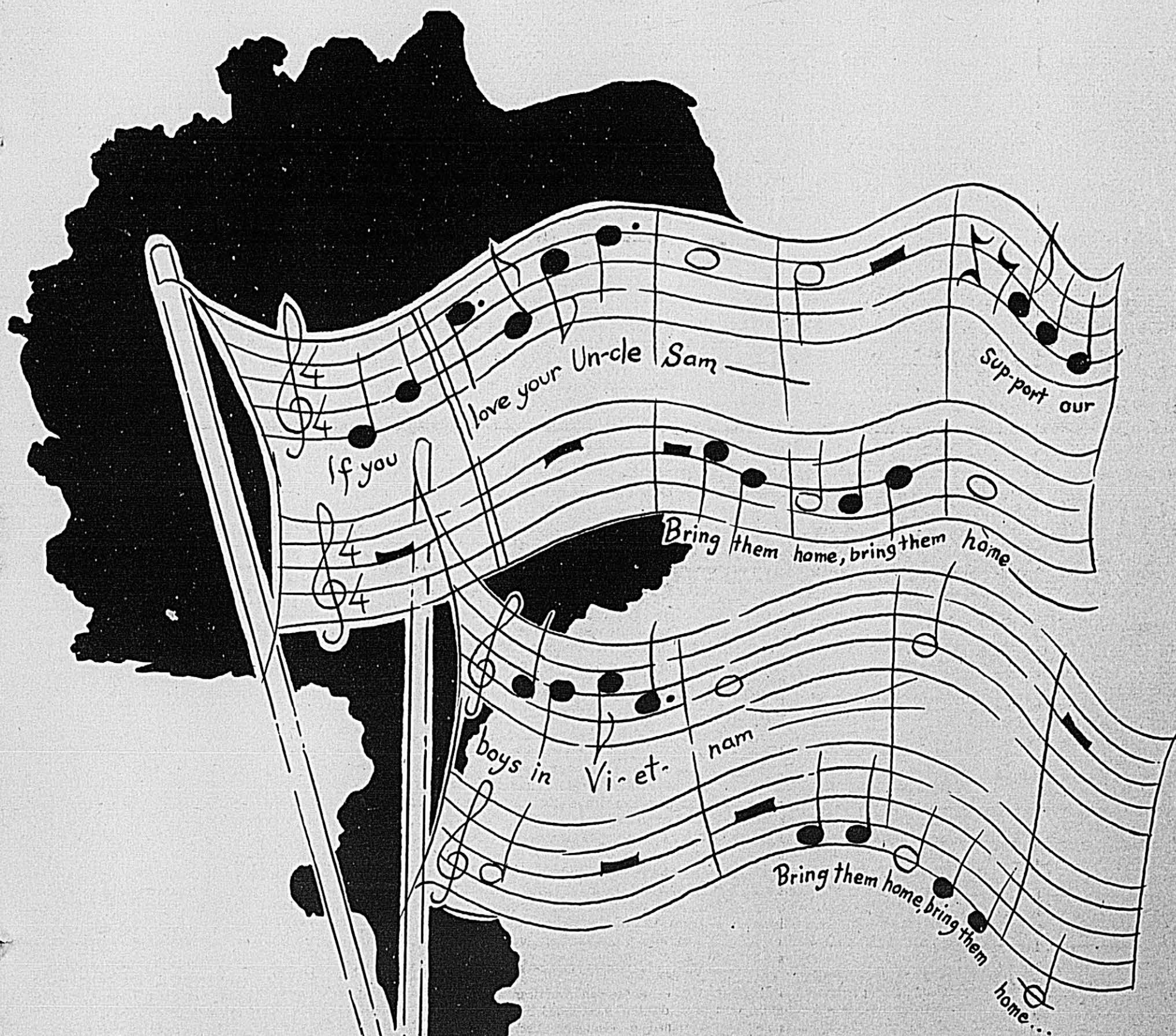
Sue Rittenberg,  
Chairman,  
McGill Blood Drive



# The Review

McGill Daily Supplement

October 21, 1966



IT'LL MAKE OUR GENERALS SAD, I KNOW,  
... THEY WANT TO TANGLE WITH THE FOE;  
THEY WANT TO TEST THEIR WEAPONRY,  
BUT HERE IS THEIR BIG FALLACY:  
WE HIRED THEM FOR OUR DEFENSE,  
AND THEY DON'T HAVE THE RIGHT ARMAMENTS:  
OUR FOE IS HUNGER AND IGNORANCE —  
YOU CAN'T BEAT THEM WITH BOMBS AND GUNS...

— PETE SEEGER.



# VIET NAM

by Hans J. Morgenthau

Hans Morgenthau is the Albert A. Michelson Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science and Modern History, University of Chicago, and author of *Politics Among Nations*, *In Defence of the National Interest*, *The Purpose of American Politics* and many other works. Copyright 1965 by the New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission. Shortened because of space limitations.

We are militarily engaged in Vietnam by virtue of a basic principle of our foreign policy that was implicit in the Truman Doctrine of 1947 and was put

Thus the officials responsible for the conduct of American foreign policy maneuver themselves into a position which is antirevolutionary per se and which requires military opposition to revolution wherever it is found in Asia, regardless of how it affects the interests — and how susceptible it is to the power — of the United States. There is a historic precedent for this kind of policy: Metternich's military opposition to liberalism after the Napoleonic Wars, which collapsed in 1848. For better or for worse, we live again in an age of revolution. It is the task of statemanship not to oppose what cannot be opposed with a chance of success, but to bend it to one's own interests.

into practice by J. Foster Dulles from 1954 onward. This principle is the military containment of Communism. Containment had its origins in Europe; Dulles applied it to the Middle East and Asia through a series of bilateral and multilateral alliances. Yet what was an outstanding success in Europe turned out to be a dismal failure elsewhere. The reasons for that failure are twofold.

First, the threat that faced the nations of Western Europe in the

only temporarily weak, and able to maintain itself against the threat of Communist subversion.

The situation is different in the middle East and Asia. The threat there is not primarily military but political in nature. Weak governments and societies provide opportunities for Communist subversion. Military containment is irrelevant to that threat and may even be counterproductive. Thus the Baghdad Pact did not protect Egypt from Soviet influence and SEATO has had no bearing on Chinese influence in Indonesia and Pakistan.

Second, and more important, even if China were threatening her neighbors primarily by military means, it would be impossible to contain her by erecting a military wall at the periphery of her empire. For China is, even in her present underdeveloped state, the dominant power in Asia. She is this by virtue of the quality and quantity of her population, her geographic position, her civilization, her past power remembered, and her future power anticipated. Anybody who has traveled in Asia with his eyes and ears open must

the United States and China is inevitable and that the earlier that war comes, the better will be the chances for the United States to win it.

Yet, while logic is on their side, practical judgment is against them. For while China is obviously no match for the United States in overall power, China is largely immune to the specific types of power in which the superiority of the United States consists — that is, nuclear, air, and naval power. Certainly, the United States has the power to destroy the nuclear installations and the major industrial and population centers of China, but this destruction would not defeat China; it would only set her development back. To be defeated, China has to be conquered.

Physical conquest would require the deployment of millions of American soldiers on the mainland of Asia. No American military leader has ever advocated a course of action so fraught with incalculable risks, so uncertain of outcome, requiring sacrifices so out of proportion to the interests at stake and the benefits to be expected. Presi-

## and the

have been impressed by the enormous impact which the resurgence of China has made upon all manner of men, regardless of class and political conviction, from Japan to Pakistan.

The issue China poses is political and cultural predominance. The United States can no more contain Chinese influence in Asia by arming South Vietnam and Thailand than China could contain American influence in the Western Hemisphere by arming, say, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

If we are convinced that we cannot live with a China predo-

dent Eisenhower declared on Feb. 10, 1954, that he "could conceive of no greater tragedy than for the United States to become involved in an all-out war in Indochina." General MacArthur, in the Congressional hearings concerning his dismissal and in personal conversation with President Kennedy, emphatically warned against sending American foot soldiers to the Asian mainland to fight China.

If we do not want to set ourselves goals which cannot be attained with the means we are willing to employ, we must learn to accommodate ourselves to the

### "OPEN-ENDED" WAR IN ASIA



tion means four things: (1) recognition of the political and cultural predominance of China on the mainland of Asia as a fact of life; (2) liquidation of the peripheral military containment of China; (3) strengthening of the uncommitted nations of Asia by nonmilitary means; (4) assessment of Communist governments in Asia in terms not of Communist doctrine but of their re-

pansion of the military power of China. But while our present policies invite that expansion, so do they make it impossible for the Soviet Union to join us in preventing it. If we were to reconcile ourselves to the establishment of a Titoist government in all of Vietnam, the Soviet Union could successfully compete with China in claiming credit for it and surreptitiously cooperate with us in maintaining it.

We can today distinguish four different types of Communism in view of the kind and degree of hostility to the United States they represent: a Communism identified with the Soviet Union — e.g., Poland; a Communism identified with China — e.g., Albania; a Communism that straddles the fence between the Soviet Union and China — e.g., Rumania; and independent Communism — e.g., Yugoslavia. Each of these Communisms must be dealt with in terms of the bearing its foreign policy has upon the interests of the United States in a concrete instance.

It would, of course, be absurd to suggest that the officials responsible for the conduct of American foreign policy are unaware of these distinctions and of the demands they make for discriminating subtlety. Yet it is an obvious fact of experience

lation to the interests and power of the United States.

In the light of these principles, the alternative to our present policies in Vietnam would be this: a face-saving agreement which would allow us to disengage ourselves militarily in stages spaced in time; restoration of the status quo of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, with special emphasis upon all-Vietnamese elections; cooperation with the Soviet Union in support of a Titoist all-Vietnamese Government, which would be likely to emerge from such elections.

# NATIONAL INTEREST

aftermath of the Second World War was primarily military. It was the threat of the Red Army marching westward. Behind the line of military demarcation of 1945 which the policy of containment declared to be the westernmost limit of the Soviet empire, there was an ancient civilization,

dominant on the mainland of Asia, then we must strike at the heart of Chinese power — that is, rather than try to contain the power of China, we must try to destroy that power itself. Thus there is logic on the side of that small group of Americans who are convinced that war between

predominance of China on the Asian mainland. It is instructive to note that those Asian nations which have done so — such as Burma and Cambodia — live peacefully in the shadow of the Chinese giant.

In specific terms, accommoda-

This last point is crucial, for our present policies not only drive Hanoi into the waiting arms of Peking, but also make it very difficult for Moscow to pursue an independent policy. Our interests in South Asia are identical with those of the Soviet Union: to prevent the ex-

that these officials are incapable of living up to these demands when they deal with Vietnam.

Thus they maneuver themselves into a position which is anti-

(Continued on page 5)





DIEN BIEN PHU

# revolutionary warfare

by Eqbal Ahmad

Eqbal Ahmad, a Pakistani citizen, is Assistant Professor at the School of Labor Industrial Relations, Cornell University, and currently at work on a political biography of Habib Bourguiba. The selection, shortened because of space limitations, is from *Revolutionary Warfare: How to Tell When the Rebels Have Won*, The Nation, CCI, pp. 95-100. By permission.

The conditions leading to revolutionary warfare are not created by conspiracy. They are inherent in the dislocations and demands produced by rapid social change, and are predicated on the failure of ruling elites to respond to the challenge of modernization. The pressures for change in the political, economic, and social relationships of the past inevitably lead to a confrontation with those whose interests lie in the maintenance of the status quo. In countries and colonies whose rulers are willing to abdicate their monopoly of power and privileges, where genuine reforms are introduced, and new institutions begin to provide for a sharing of power and responsibility, the change is effected in an orderly (if not entirely peaceful) and democratic manner. But when a ruling class resists reforms (which invariably mean reduction in its power and privileges), its confrontation with the new political forces becomes increasingly violent. A regime unwilling to satisfy popular aspirations begins to lose legitimacy; revolutionary forces deliberately accelerate this process by weakening the efficacy and cohesion of the ruling elite and by giving form to the amorphous revolutionary conflagration. In the competition for leadership that often takes place in this volatile situation, non-Communist revolutionary groups are handicapped by several factors, the most important of which are the attitudes and policies of Western powers. By supporting the defenders of the old order, a great nation like the United States weakens the fighting power of the democratic forces, drives the cold-war neutralists to seek the help of the Communists, and gives the latter new heroes and martyrs.

History confirms the sovereignty of the human factor in revolutionary warfare. While shying away from the wars that were "lost," American military analysts are prone to cite cases of successful anti-guerrilla operations. A heavy favorite—the British "counter-insurgency" in Malaya—is faithfully imitated in Vietnam (Sometimes too faithfully, as in the case of the strategic hamlets program launched

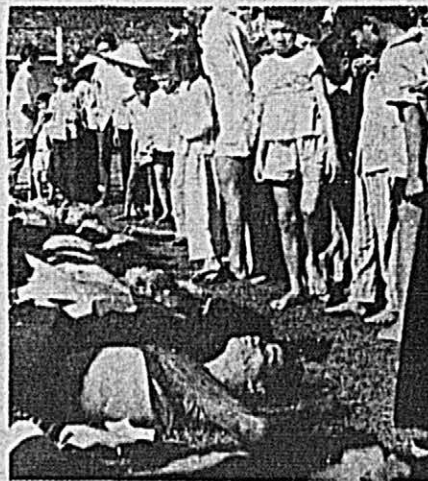
in April 1962.) But comparisons with Malaya are fallacious, because there the guerrillas were at a severe disadvantage. Their support was limited to a minority of 423,000 Chinese squatters, who were ethnically distinct from and distrusted by the majority of Malaya, and popular grievances were not acute enough to make the guerrillas look like liberators to the Malay peasants. Furthermore, the British acted quickly to remove the grievances on which the rebellion was based. Even then it took thirteen years and a total of 260,000 soldiers and police (80,000 British, 180,000 Malays) to put down 8,000 guerrillas (a ratio of 30 to 1). Another success story, the joint U.S.-Philippine victory over the Huks, is less frequently cited because of its embarrassing aspects. The Huk movement collapsed dramatically when Magsaysay convinced the peasants of his will and capacity to introduce reforms. However, promises made to them were not kept and the Garcia administration witnessed a resurgence of guerrillas. In April 1962 Macapagal swallowed his embarrassment and ordered a mop-up operation in Central Luzon. According to the latest reports, guerrilla strength in the Philippines is increasing.

Once a revolutionary movement enters the guerrilla phase its central objective is to confirm, perpetuate, and institutionalize the moral isolation of the enemy by providing an alternative to the discredited regime through the creation of "parallel hierarchies." The major task of the movement is not to outfight but to outadminister the government. The main target in this bid is the village, where the majority of the population lives, and where the government's presence is often exploitative (collection of taxes). Here the chief and his council are the main link between the people and the government. Breaking this link demands careful planning, organization, and hard work. The government is systematically eliminated from the countryside by the conversion or killing of village officials, who are then controlled or replaced by the political arm of the movement. The rebels must then build an administrative structure to collect taxes to provide some education and social welfare, and to maintain a modicum of economic activity. A revolutionary guerrilla movement that does not have these administrative concerns and structures to fulfill its obligations to the populace would degenerate into banditry. The official American view that the guerrilla's tasks are easier because they only destroy contradicts the findings of

those who have studied and observed these movements. During this phase military confrontation is normally avoided, and the government also treats assassinations as a police problem, and ascribes non-payment of taxes to administrative lags, bad harvest, etc.

The Vietcong is known to have gained control over 70 per-cent of rural Vietnam during 1957-60—a period when Americans were presenting Uncle Diem as a rival of Uncle Ho and were going around saying: "Look, no Vietnamese army units are attacked. Therefore, there is no guerrilla threat."

Most compelling, but also most self-defeating, is the myth that terror is the basis of civilian support for the guerrillas. Guerrilla warfare requires a highly committed but covert civilian support which cannot be obtained at gun point. Only degenerate and defeated guerrillas are known to have risked the loss of mass support by terrorizing civilians (some Huk and Malayan diehards were reduced to it). An outstanding feature of guerrilla training is the stress on scrupulously "correct and just" behavior toward civilians. Political work, believes General Giap, is "the soul of the army," and a Chinese guerrilla expert explains that "army indoctrination is primarily aimed at



Guerrilla use of terror, therefore, is sociologically and psychologically selective. It strikes those who are popularly identified as the 'enemy of the people'—officials, landlords and the like.

training the troops to act in such a way that they will gain this total support [of the people]." Guerrilla use of terror, therefore, is sociologically and psychologically selective. It strikes those who are popularly identified as the "enemy of the peo-

ple"—officials, landlords, and the like.

Killing a village chief, however, is often a more complicated affair. Since most chiefs are local farmers who command legitimacy and loyalty



Moreover, the morale of professional soldiers cannot be maintained if they know they are fighting a popular rebellion... Since reprisals against the population fail to produce the desired result, carrying the war to a sovereign nation becomes the only road to a conventional showdown.

through tradition and kinship, the militants ideally want to persuade them into the movement. When that fails, it takes painstaking political work to engineer their assassination and to prepare the villagers to accept it. In the early years of the Algerian revolution it took the FLN from two months to a year to kill a village chief without incurring the liability of public hostility, and that was an anticolonial war. I was, therefore, amazed to learn that in Vietnam about 13,000 local officials were killed between 1957 and 1961. Professor Bernard Fall gives a simple explanation: These chiefs, as appointees of Diem, had little legitimacy compared with the Vietminh cadres who had liberated the country from France. Furthermore, the local officials became involved, along with the American-equipped and trained army, in the sordid business of restoring the landlords who had fled the country during the war. (A de facto land reform was achieved under the Vietminh.) These absentee aristocrats even demanded eight years' worth of back rent, covering the period from 1945 to 1954. Before the war, the rent had been 50 percent of the

(Continued on page 10)



# Vociferus Revisited

Our Father  
Whom art in Temptation  
Forgive us our excesses  
As we forgive them  
What exceed against us

*Apologia and Advertisement to "Aetice", a production that never came off.*

—Yes, I am back, and I wish to apologize to the reader, to the audience, and to the world for my irrational behaviour. I could, of course, attempt to explain, but it seems that that would merely perpetuate the wrong; rather should I here and now rupture with what is behind me and set forth... but man has such a propensity for making apology and severing with the past! So, although I do truly feel remorseful, believe me, I nevertheless have an urge to do something utterly perverse, such as to flout social and individual censure, including my own. I shall become a counter-revolutionary, opposed to any sort of success, determined to reinstate... anything: restlessness, dissatisfaction, passion, despair! People, all people, for once mankind will be united — against me! I'll dethrone Lucifer, arouse his rage: God and the Devil and the whole of Mankind will rise against me! And they will fail; with all their faith and power and public opinion and statistics and morality and good intentions, they will fail; fail because I shall grow bored with the dispute and surrender and they won't know what to do with me!

—Such a mild-mannered man, carrying on so! Shame on you, Vociferus, shamel! And why have you wrought yourself up so feverishly? Nobody wants to hurt you; we did not even demand this apology which you began; you offered it voluntarily! What ails you? Why must you constantly invent conflicts and then amplify them to such a degree? You are ill, Vociferus; we feel that you are ill and would profit from a long rest.

—I won't rest! You can imprison me and torture me (as did Retice and Ambivalence), but you can't make me rest! You can drug me and beat me unconscious, but I won't rest! I promise you, even if my eyes are shut and I make not a move, I will not rest!

—Vociferus, Vociferus, why do you talk of beating and torture? Has anyone threatened you, or even suggested such a thing? We are well bred, Vociferus, and civilized, with all its pleasant contradictions; by the way, whatever became of your two friends... what were their names?

—Reminiscence and Equivalence, they are both happily married. Reminiscence has opened up a little dance studio so she can help her husband make ends meet; Equivalence is married to an Episcopalian minister; she teaches Sunday School and presides over the sisterhood. They are both indescribably happy. Reminiscence still writes me occasionally, but all she talks about is her

children. She has three, and one is on the way. The first boy was given the middle name of Vociferus, after me, but he always abbreviates it to 'V', so people probably think that it's Vance or Victor or something. It's just as well, you know; it didn't do me any good that people know that my name was VOCIFERUS.

—What good should it have done? This is a highly-developed society, in which we live. People have to do something in order to be acknowledged; they cannot simply rely on the virtue of their name!

—How true! Gone are the days when all my grandfather had to say was: "I'm Flatulencel" to be invited into the best homes, and be served the finest foods, and be engaged in the profoundest of conversation! I think I'm going to castrate God, dampen His Holy Spirit.

—And now you lapse into blasphemy! Repent, Vociferus, or you will rue all! Kneel down, my son, and prepare to accept the host.

—I'll devour the Father, the Son, and the Holy Host — the Blessed Trinity down in a gulp.

—O misguided Vociferus, know you not that the days of bitter attacks on the Church, are gone? Your words are futile!

—My words are futile! I like that. That is the way I would always have it. May my words ever be futile! But not empty! They should be full of meaningfulness; so full, in fact, that there should be enough to keep mankind busy for two thousand years, and then I'll think of something else!

—Why are you so bitter, Vociferus? Tell me, why so bitter?

—I'm not bitter, I'm just moody. Another time you might wonder why I'm so happy. It's all the same.

—And yet I feel that you are bitter, somehow. Have you experienced much hardship and suffering in your life?

—None.

—None?

—None at all. Believe me, I've done everything I could in order to instill a little suffering into my life, but I have failed. I find everything too amusing... and there's another thing.

—Another thing?

—Yes. I am awesome strong; in fact, I'm virtually unbreakable, guaranteed for many-a-year or trouble your spirit black.

—Vociferus! This nonsense is inappropriate for a man of your age! You are very, very old; you have thrice passed the age of retirement and should know, not just better, but best! And so, on behalf of a venerable, prosperous, cosmopolitan

university, I present you with this degree. Use it well, my son!

—Oh thank you, thank you! I am far from speechless: armed with this degree, I shall march on, attack, and destroy the forces of ignorance and ill-will that beset this beautiful globe! God Pave the Scenel I dedicate my valiant efforts to my Lord and my Land! Will they please rise and identify themselves? Oh, I feel a new and exciting energy rising in my blood and the atmosphere resounds in sympathy! I feel half-inclined to give you back your degree. I could work wonders without it.

—And I'll reaccept it, don't think I won't! There's quite a waiting list, you know!

—Oh yes, they wait, everyone waits, and not in vain! Ye wait not in vain! I am coming, hampered though I am by the obstructive mass of patient waiters! I make my way to you, through you, past you, and beyond; yes beyond; ye wait not in vain!

—Vociferus, Vociferus! Wake up, Vociferus!

—I am awake, you idiot! What do you want to do, pretend this was a dream?

—It never entered my mind.

—Then why did you shout "Wake up"?

—I believe that I am not the only one given to making impulsive remarks.

—Yes, you are right, and I wish to apologize to the reader, to the audience, and to the world for my irrational behaviour. I could, of course, attempt to explain, but it seems that that would merely perpetuate the wrong; rather should I here and now rupture with what is behind me, and set forth...

VITUPERUS

## sandwich theatre

"The audiences are just great. I mean we love to have them but Mother can't they keep quiet and stop munching sometimes. Did you see those feet on the stage?" One can understand the feelings of Peter Whitman, director of the latest Sandwich Theatre production as he cleaned the sandwich crusts off the stage where Steve Acker, Pam Todds, and Marty Borgmann have just finished *The Lesson* by Ionesco.

*The Lesson* is a difficult enough play as a major production and in the lunch-hour theatre it is a bloody

by Alan Lombard

President of the McGill Players

marvel that everyone hasn't just packed it up long ago. The lines for the lead (the professor) are incredibly long and involved, so that audience reaction becomes very important as an aid to the actors. The other day some dimwits from a nearby attraction (in the Ballroom) blew through the fire doors and of course right into the theatre audience, attracted no doubt by the subtle mood that had been created just before the climax.

An innovation last year, Sandwich Theatre has quickly acquired many devoted followers who are unfortunately beginning to take the theatre a bit too much for granted. Aware of the difficulties attending any production on a

minimal (virtually non-existent) budget, they might not be quite so complacent as they cross their legs onto the already small stage prepared to announce in loud stage-whispers their thoughts on the play.

A forty-minute play doesn't just produce itself. Before the actual opening the director will have studied the play for a considerable period of time. This is particularly true of new directors, who are a large part of the reason for this effort. After he has arrived at an understanding of the author's intent, rehearsals will begin some two to three weeks before the opening date. Before the audience sees the finished product many people will have become involved; if only for one afternoon in an attempt to adapt the existing lighting arrangement of a major production to the peculiar needs of the lesser production.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the entire affair is the least evident one to the public. The productions remain the best way to become acquainted with theatre.

The audience remains the final catalyst to the experience and this, perhaps, is why directors find poor audiences so frustrating.

Sandwich Theatre will be presenting Strindberg's *The Stronger* every day next week at 1:10 pm in the Union Theatre.





(Continued from page 2)

revolutionary per se and which requires military opposition to revolution wherever it is found in Asia, regardless of how it affects the interests — and how susceptible it is to the power — of the United States. There is a historic precedent for this kind of policy: Metternich's military opposition to liberalism after the Napoleonic Wars, which collapsed in 1848. For better or for worse, we live again in an age of revolution. It is the task of statesmanship not to oppose what cannot be dropped with a chance of success, but to bend it to one's own interests. This is what the President is trying to do with his proposal for the economic development of Southeast Asia.

Why do we support the Saigon Government in the civil war against the Vietcong? Because the Saigon Government is "free" and the Vietcong are

The situation is different in the Middle East and Asia. The threat there is not primarily military but political in nature. Weak governments and societies provide opportunities for Communist subversion. Military containment is irrelevant to that threat and may even be counter-productive.

The issue China poses is political and cultural predominance. The United States can no more contain Chinese influence in Asia by arming South Viet Nam and Thailand than China could contain American influence in the Western Hemisphere by arming, say, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"Communist". By containing Vietnamese Communism, we assume that we are really containing the Communism of China.

Yet this assumption is at odds with the historic experience of a millennium and is unsupported by contemporary evidence. China is the hereditary enemy of Vietnam, and Ho Chi Minh will become the leader of a Chinese

satellite only if the United States forces him to become one.

Furthermore, Ho Chi Minh, like Tito and unlike the Communist governments of the other states of Eastern Europe, came to power not by courtesy of another Communist nation's victorious army but at the head of a victorious army of his own. He is, then, a natural candidate to become an Asian Tito, and the question we must answer is: How adversely would a Titoist Ho Chi Minh, governing all of Vietnam, affect the interests of the United States? The answer can only be: not at all. One can even maintain the proposition that, far from affecting adversely the interests of the United States, it would be in the interest of the United States if the western periphery of China were ringed by a chain of independent states, though they would, of course, in their policies take due account of the predominance of their powerful neighbor.

The roots of the Vietnamese civil war go back to the very beginning of South Vietnam as an independent state. When President Ngo Dinh Diem took office in 1954, he presided not over a state but over one-half of a country arbitrarily and, in the intentions of all concerned, temporarily severed from the other half. He was generally regarded as a care-taker who would establish the rudiments of an administration until the country was united by nationwide elections to be held in 1956 in accordance with the Geneva accords.

Diem was confronted at home with a number of private armies which were politically, religiously, or criminally oriented. To the general surprise, he subdued one after another and created what looked like a viable government. Yet in the process of creating it, he also laid the foundations for the present civil war. He ruthlessly suppressed all opposition, established concentration camps, organized a brutal secret police, closed newspapers, and rigged elections. These policies inevitably led to a polarization of the politics of South Vietnam — on one side, Diem's family, surrounded by a Praetorian guard; on the other, the Vietnamese people, backed by the Communists, declaring themselves libe-

rators from foreign domination and internal oppression.

Thus, the possibility of civil war was inherent in the very nature of the Diem regime. It became inevitable after Diem refused to agree to all-Vietnamese elections and, in the face of mounting popular alienation, accentuated the tyrannical aspects of his regime. The South Vietnamese who cherished freedom could not help but oppose him. Threatened by the secret

Thus, the possibility of civil war was inherent in the very nature of the Diem regime. It became inevitable after Diem refused to agree to all-Vietnamese elections and, in the face of mounting popular alienation, accentuated the tyrannical aspects of his regime. The South Vietnamese who cherished freedom could not help but oppose him. Threatened by the secret police, they went either abroad or underground where the Communists were waiting for them.

police, they went either abroad or underground where the Communists were waiting for them.

Until the end of last February, the Government of the United States started from the assumption that the war in South Vietnam was a civil war, aided and abetted — but not created — from abroad, and spokesmen for

to be found in South Vietnam itself. It was supposed to lie in transforming the indifference or hostility of the great mass of the South Vietnamese people into positive loyalty to the Government.

To that end, a new theory of warfare called "counter-insurgency" was put into practice. Strategic hamlets were established, massive propaganda campaigns were embarked upon, social and economic measures were at least sporadically taken. But all was to no avail. The mass of the population remained indifferent, if not hostile, and large units of the army ran away or went over to the enemy.

The reasons for this failure are of general significance, for they stem from a deeply ingrained habit of the American mind. We like to think of social problems as technically self-sufficient and susceptible of simple, clear-cut solutions. We tend to think of foreign aid as a kind of self-sufficient, technical, economic enterprise subject to the laws of economics and divorced from politics, and of war as a similarly self-sufficient, technical enterprise, to be won as quickly, as cheaply, as thoroughly as possible and divorced from the foreign policy that preceded and is to follow it. Thus our military theoreticians and practitioners conceive of counter-insurgency as though it were just another branch of warfare like artillery or chemical warfare, to be taught in special schools and applied with technical proficiency wherever the occasion arises.

This view derives of course from a complete misconception of the nature of civil war. People fight and die in civil wars because they have a faith which appears to them worth fighting

## Viet Nam...

Magsaysay could subdue the Huk rebellion in the Philippines because his charisma, proven in action, aroused a faith superior to that of his opponents. In South Vietnam there is nothing to oppose the faith of the Viet-



Why do we support the Saigon Government in the civil war against the Vietcong? Because the Saigon Government is "free" and the Vietcong are "Communist". By containing Vietnamese Communism, we assume that we are really containing the Communism of China.

Yet this assumption is at odds with the historic experience of a millennium and is unsupported by contemporary evidence. China is the hereditary enemy of Viet Nam, and Ho Chi Minh will become the leader of a Chinese satellite only if the United States forces him to become one.

cong and, in consequence, the Saigon Government and we are losing the civil war.

A guerilla war cannot be won without the active support of the indigenous population, short of the physical extermination of that population. Germany was at least consistent when, during the Second World War, faced with unmanageable guerilla warfare throughout occupied Europe, she tried to master the situation through a deliberate policy of extermination. The French tried "counter-insurgency" in Algeria and failed; 400,000 French troops fought the guerrillas in Indochina for nine years and failed.

The United States has recognized that it is failing in South Vietnam. But it has drawn from this recognition of failure a most astounding conclusion.

(Continued on page 8)

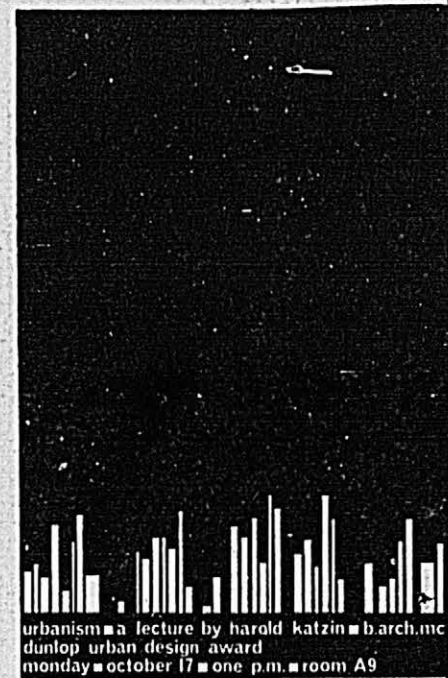


The cost of the war to the American people becomes greater and sadder every day.

the Government have made time and again the point that the key to winning the war was political and not military and was

and dying for, and they can be opposed with a chance of success only by people who have at least as strong a faith.





Graphics may be described as the service of giving messages, events, ideas and values of every kind a visible form. It virtually encompasses every individual, through posters, advertisements, packaging or signs. It may impart information (the poster), direct our movements (direction signs), influence our actions ("no smoking") and our thoughts, produce impressions and reactions (advertisements). The very heading of this article, in the choice of the type and size of typography used in its relationship to the page and background, in its imparting of information and attracting of attention, is an example of Graphics, or visual communication. Graphic design requires a knowledge of photography, industrial design, typography, drawing, spatial representation, reproduction techniques and so on. To more fully appreciate this work and other examples of publicity which have become a part of our lives and culture, a discussion of how graphics is composed and what it involves follows.

### The dot & the line

From the smallest dot, which is the most manoeuvrable element in the whole field of pictorial art, to the line, which is dynamic and

imparts movement, the basic elements of visual representation are derived. All plane figures having a center and, perceived as closed forms, may be described as being dot-shaped; an increase in the size of an element does not change its essential character. The two values of dot-background must always be proportioned to each other and may be so arranged as to present a static relationship or an illusion of space and tensions — two dots represent forces reciprocally engaged along a linear path and can cut the plane into two parts and break out a format, three dots present a triangle of reciprocal action creating a stream of forces closed within itself; larger numbers of dots give a variety of formulations, including grid patterns, grouping, free and selective scattering, massing, variability in size, grey tone and colour, and texture.

The dot is an important element in structure and analysis, the line performs the duty of construction. It joins, articulates, supports and holds together; lines intersect and ramify. Two straight parallel lines produce a third enclosed between them. The relationship of negative-positive, one of the most important encounters between opposites in all design

work, arises automatically. The space in between is as important as the elements producing it. Progressively increasing the distance between the lines, slowly thickening the line itself, taking away from above or below, slanting the line within the composition — all these are processes which, because of their very simplicity, recall fundamentals which are seldom realized or easily forgotten.

reflections, its texture admiring the work as a technical achievement.

When the camera furnishes objective information. But objectivity does not mean a loss of human emotion or own creative power.

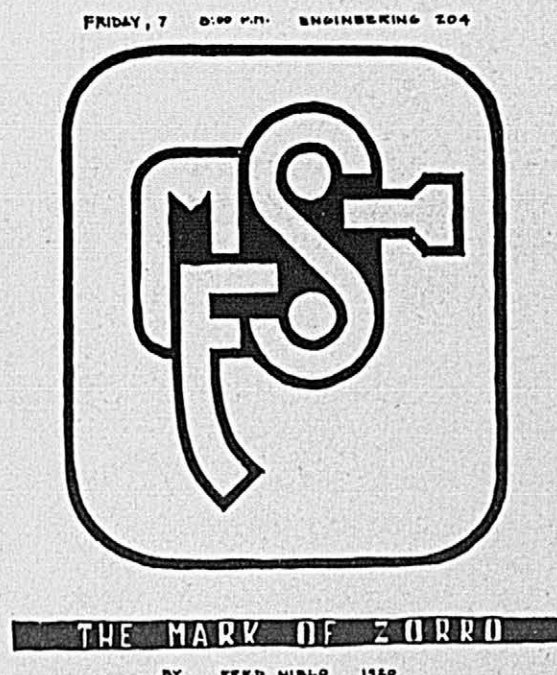
# g r a p

### photography

The many forms of expression within the scope of the camera — realistic, surrealist, montage and others — catch the interest of the public and are accepted without prejudice. People accept even experimental photography with its blurred and distorted effects, its

by Harry

Harry Agensky, a student, is chairman of the graduate Society of Graphic Designers.

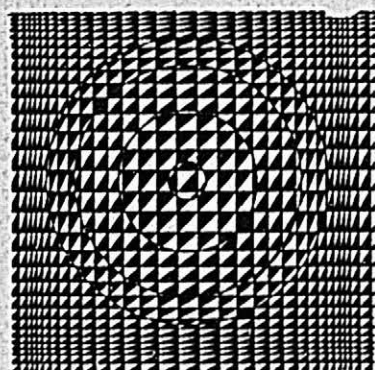


architectural under  
mcgill university



THE ARCHITECTURAL  
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY  
PARTICIPATION IN  
"MEET MCGILL - '65"





AUS 1966-67



## drawing

Though a more subjective form of expression, drawing nonetheless plays an important part in the graphic presentation of publicity, as for example when a symbolic content is made apparent or an imaginary situation portrayed. It is the purpose of publicity to provide objective information, but in

## trademark or symbol

The main purpose of the symbol is one of identification. It should be a concise and simple representation of the theme or object and its form should be easy to understand and imprint itself on the mind. At the same time, it must be unique and have no resemblance to any existing device. The trademark is the most familiar example of graphics to the public.

The symbol reproduces the style of the firm, institution, event, exhibition or whatever. It makes a clear visual impact by virtue of the sequence and shape of its letters. Here typography plays a very important part. The designer does not actually design the typography as much today, due to the development of ready-made letters which are available, such as "Letrasel" or "Press-type". He has become in certain cases, a composer with those elements, but only deliberately contrived encounters of element and composition of values can lead beyond the letters to new forms of expression.

## combining

Combining design, that is to say, the production of a picture by any of the above

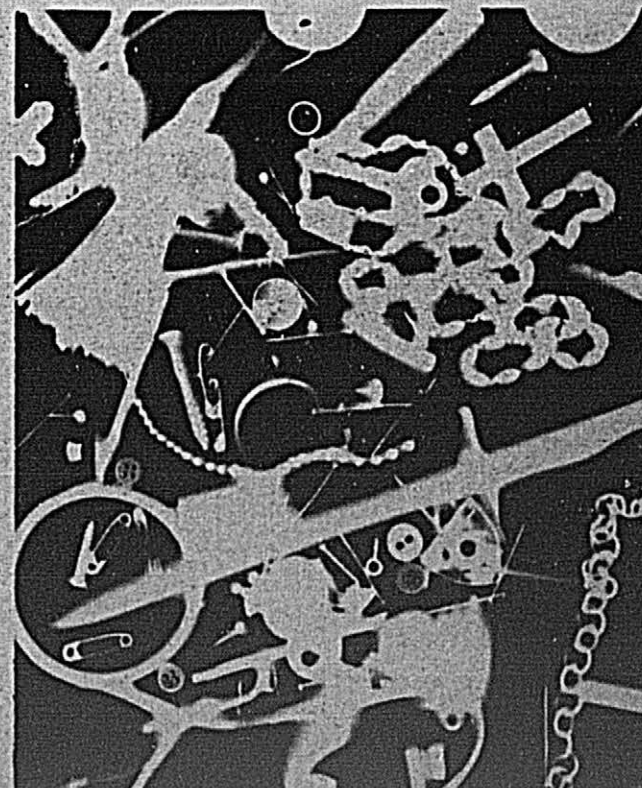
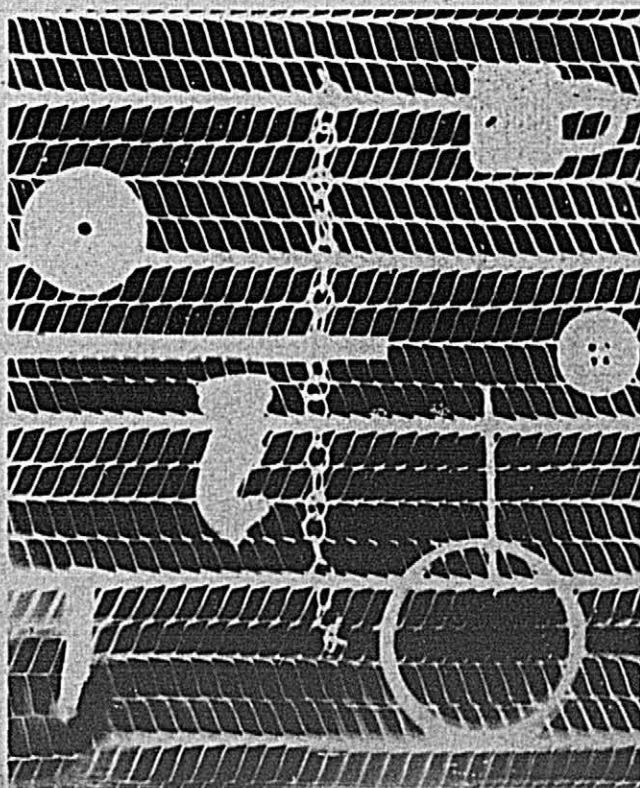
means, and lettering is typical of the special world of harmonics in which the graphic designer works. Writing is purely a means of communication built up from linear geometrical signs which are understood on the basis of mutual agreement. The picture, on the other hand, contains an inherent message. Its outward forms, which may range from a realistic depiction or a stylized representation to a non-figurative picture, speaks to us directly. Unlike lettering, the picture radiates movements, tone values and forms as forces which evoke an immediate response. The difficult task of unifying these two different kinds of graphic systems is characteristic of the designer's work.

## the poster

The most popular means of campus publicity, the poster must inform the public of the time, place and programme of an event, including its participants and general theme. The design of posters allows for a variety of graphic techniques utilizing photography, basic elements, typography and drawing. Its first function is to attract attention, either by choice of colours, use of large exclamatory type of typography, or composition of design.

# hics

a variety of situations, this becomes a matter of degree. Certain feelings and atmosphere may be more easily realized through drawing than through photography. The use of the cartoon also has its place in graphics and offers possibilities of humor, caricature portrayal or the editorial type of sarcasm.



graduate society  
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ETY



# Viet Nam...

(Continued from page 5)

The United States has decided to change the character of the war by unilateral declaration from a South Vietnamese civil war to a war of "foreign aggression." "Aggression from the North: The Record of North Vietnam's Campaign to Conquer South Vietnam" is the title of a White Paper published by the Department of State on the last day of February, 1965. While normally foreign and military policy is based upon intelligence —

that is, the objective assessment of facts — the process is here reversed: a new policy has been decided upon, and intelligence must provide the facts to justify it.

The United States, stymied in South Vietnam and on the verge of defeat, decided to carry the war to North Vietnam not so much in order to retrieve the fortunes of war as to lay the groundwork for "negotiations from strength." In order to justify that new policy, it was necessary to prove that North Vietnam is the real enemy. It is

the White Paper's purpose to present that proof.

Let it be said right away that the White Paper is a dismal failure. The discrepancy between its assertions and the factual evidence adduced to support them borders on the grotesque. It does nothing to disprove, and tends even to confirm, what until the end of February had been official American doctrine: that the main body of the Vietcong is composed of South Vietnamese and that 80 to 90 percent of their weapons are of American origin.

This document is most disturbing in that it provides a particularly glaring instance of the tendency to conduct foreign and military policy not on their own merits, but as exercises in public relations. The Government fashions an imaginary world that pleases it, and then comes to believe in the reality of that world and acts as though it were real.

It is for this reason that public officials are so resentful of the reporters assigned to Vietnam and have tried to shut them off from the sources of news and even to silence them. They resent the confrontation of their policies with the facts. Yet the facts are what they are, and they take terrible vengeance on those who disregard them.

However, the White Paper is but the latest instance of a delusory tendency which has led American policy in Vietnam as-



Thus our military theoreticians and practitioners conceive of counter-insurgency as though it were just another branch of warfare like artillery or chemical warfare, to be taught in special schools and applied with technical proficiency whenever the occasion arises.

tray in other respects. We call the American troops in Vietnam "advisers" and have assigned them by and large to advisory functions, and we have limited the activities of the Marines who have now landed in Vietnam to guarding American installations. We have done this for reasons of public relations, in order to spare ourselves the odium of open belligerency.

One can only hope and pray that the vaunted pragmatism

and common sense of the American mind — of which the President's new proposals may well be a manifestation — will act as a corrective upon those misconceptions before they lead us from the blind alley in which we find ourselves today to the rim of the abyss. Beyond the present crisis, however, one must hope that the confrontation between misconceptions and reality will teach us a long-overdue lesson — to rid ourselves of these misconceptions altogether.

The United States has recognized that it is failing in South Viet Nam. But it has drawn from this recognition of failure a most astounding conclusion.

The United States has decided to change the character of the war by unilateral declaration from a South Vietnamese civil war to a war of 'foreign aggression'. Aggression from the North: The Record of North Viet Nam's Campaign to Conquer South Viet Nam is the title of a White Paper published by the Department of State on the last day of February, 1965.

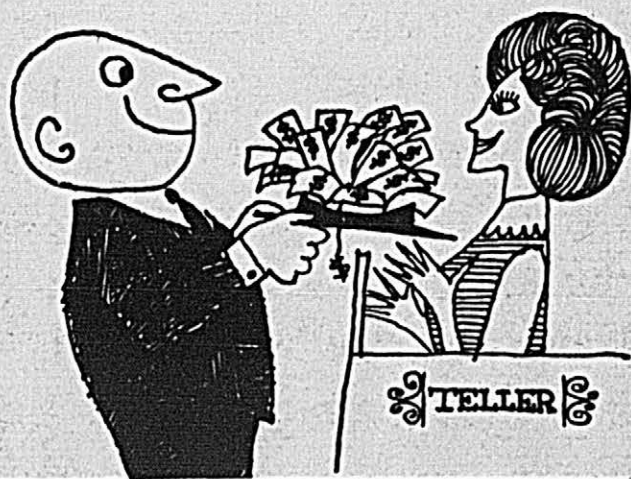
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## The Review

published every Friday in the McGill Daily, The Review is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

editor ..... Stephen Schecter  
Assistant editors ..... Tzip Corber and Phyllis Gordon  
contributors to this issue ..... Bob Chodos, Elly Alboim and special thanks to Lee Plotek



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WAGNER  
FOR  
OUR  
TIMES

by  
Julius Grey

It is more or less self-evident that the artistic, musical and literary tastes of a period say a lot about the period and the mentality of the people in it. The fact that Dr. Johnson felt it necessary to change the "unbearable ending of King Lear" shows us the limitations and narrowness of the neo-classic period. The unreasonable praise received all over Europe by Goethe's Werther and the resulting Werther-mania unequalled by anything until the Beatles, depicted the mood of early romanticism. Our own times, too, can be analyzed in this way.

**Wagner was the summit, the very incarnation, of romanticism. He strove to isolate the essence of the emotions and thus create perfect love, perfect courage, perfect innocence, and other perfect feelings and states of being. Instead of taking the essence of a feeling and writing, as most modern artists would, compact, powerful works, Wagner would expand the essence alone into a great and equally powerful epic.**

One aspect of today's musical taste is, I think, typical and particularly unfortunate. Both the critics and to a large extent the thinking audience of our times, tend to reject the work of Richard Wagner. His overtures are played and praised; *Tristan und Isolde* is occasionally given lip-service. For the most part, though, Wagner's works are either neglected or criticized for being shapeless, too long, and pretentious. Operas of far lesser men like Puccini, Mascagni, Donizetti and Massenet are performed much more often. Wagner is performed much less than he was sixty years ago, when he was probably the most played operatic composer. This is, of course, partly for economic reasons: Wagner is very expensive and extremely difficult to put on. However, even on a purely musical basis, almost no one today would place Wagner in the company of Mozart, Bach, Beethoven, Schubert and Brahms where I think he belongs.

General refusal to accept Wagner points to an emotional inadequacy on our part. We like form above content; we nervously insist on precision and conciseness under all circumstances. Relatively poor artists like André Gide have great vogue because they steer clear of deeply-felt human emotions, substitute false ideas and produce their works in a compact, formally perfect way. Wagner is totally misunderstood.

Wagner was the summit, the very incarnation, of romanticism. He strove to isolate the essence of the emotions and thus create perfect love, perfect courage, perfect innocence, and other perfect feelings and states of being. Instead of taking the essence of a feeling and writing, as most modern artists would, compact, powerful works, Wagner would expand the essence alone into a great and equally powerful epic. Thus in *Tristan und Isolde* we have an epic of extreme, totally uncontrollable love, in which emotion is at a peak all the time and reaches an almost incredible climax in the *liebestod*. In the *Meistersinger* we have an epic of life, joy and above all, art, with an atmosphere sustained throughout and a beautiful

resolution of all problems in the final competition. In this technique of keeping up tension with hardly a break and then heightening it to an unbelievable point near the end, Wagner resembles Dostoevsky who may have learned from him. In his approach towards extreme emotion Wagner stands alone. No one had treated it this way before; no one succeeded again.

Contrary to much modern opinion, Wagner did not lack form. He created a new one, flexible, romantic and amorphous but as well-conceived and planned as any classical form. This form — the development of leitmotifs or, a steady flow of melody — was not only musically but also dramatically satisfying.

Wagner was one of the best dramatic writers the world has ever seen. It is not that his often silly librettos were great drama in their own right. They weren't. With the music they became great tragedies and his complete works contain a whole world, original and new but totally convincing, with countless problems and ideas which give it life.

How was Wagner's world created? Just as he used leitmotifs to represent characters or ideas in individual works, so Wagner had a few leitmotifs of his own which recurred again and again in his dramas. The basic theme was one which Ingmar Bergman had borrowed a few years ago for his best films-redemption through love. From a somewhat crude presentation in *The Flying Dutchman* it was refined in *Lohengrin*, *Tristan*, *The Ring*, and finally perfected in *Parsifal* where Kundry, with a sin startlingly like the original Dutchman's, is forgiven, and where an understanding and love of life are reached, matched in music only in Beethoven's C-sharp minor quartet op. 131. Other major Wagnerian motifs include art, with the tragic dilemma of the artist, Tannhauser torn between the beautiful, Christian ideal of love and that of pagan sensuality, both of which appealed to his artist's imagination. In the *Meistersinger* — a much happier presentation of art — Wagner ridiculed the type of pedant who would naturally dislike his music. Wagner's final statement on sexual love, *Tristan und Isolde*, was a beautiful tragedy of a passion which destroyed those who felt it, not because — as in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* — it made them weaker in will and wisdom, but because it was perfection itself and there was no meaning to life aside from it once they had felt it.

Wagner's greatest tragedy, though not necessarily his greatest work, was the *Ring of the Niebelungs*. It is basically the story of the chief Norse god, Wotan, who is a tragic hero, struggling for a lost cause and caught in a mesh of his own laws and faults, which force him to doom with his own hand his last attempt to fool fate and win, with Siegmund and Siegfried, the "man who knew no fear". In addition to this, the *Ring* shows the effects of greed (the giants), vanity (the Valhalla) and an uncontrollable thirst for power (the curse on the ring). To have absolute power, Wagner shows, one must give up all love. Although an eventual salvation is hinted at in the *Ring*, the cycle as a whole is beautifully dark and pessimistic in tone. One important truth becomes obvious. If there is to be any salvation or major change at all, it cannot come with the same people or classes who have led so far, no matter how much heroes of those classes and his descendants like Wotan may try to achieve it. This is a clear message for our times.

**One important truth becomes obvious. If there is to be any salvation or major change at all, it cannot come with the same people or classes who have led so far, no matter how much heroes of those classes and his descendants like Wotan may try to achieve it. This is a clear message for our times.**

Our times do not recognize the real greatness of Wagner and are perhaps afraid of the depth of his emotions and embarrassed by the unchecked flow of his feelings. This is very unfortunate, for Wagner is rarely sentimental enough to cause discomfort and is never cheap. We should get rid of the artificial standard of art which makes us judge everything by form and precision and intellectual content divorced from feeling. A full-scale Wagner revival would be the best proof that we are doing this.

POWER AND DEPTH



## revolutionary...

(Continued from page 3)

yield; the peasant was thus required to pay 400 percent of his produce and to surrender his rights to the land. The Vietcong had no problem preparing them to accept the killing of officials engaged in such work.

Terror is also used to insure survival of the militants and of the movement. Robert Kleiman of *The New York Times* (May 3, 1965) informs us that in Vietnam's "contested areas, with 40 percent of the population, Saigon usually gets co-operation by day and the Vietcong by night—because that is when their troops and officials are present. It is an old Asian custom." I was amused by the last sentence, for I know it is not our custom, but a universal practice of guerrilla warfare. The population must seem at least neutral if it hopes to escape full enemy treatment from government troops. Rebel troops and officials do not arrive at night from "somewhere in the mountains"; they are present during the day, too, and often lead the show of obedience to

### The Use of Terror

the government. At night the loyal peasant turns into a guerrilla and all know him as such. To insure that the popular conspiracy of silence develops no seams, exemplary punishments are given to those suspected of having informed.

Second-degree terror, which normally does not result in killing, is used to sabotage the government's belated effort to gain popular support. Government schoolteachers and health workers are favorite targets of kidnapping and indoctrination. In June 1962 a South Vietnamese UN observer informed UNESCO that the Vietcong had kidnapped more than 1,200 teachers; the government's malaria-eradication campaign collapsed after twenty-two health officers had been killed and sixty kidnapped. Guerrilla sabotage normally guards against causing too much hardship on the population and long-range damages to the economy. Industry and even foreign-owned plantations are spared if they pay their "taxes" to the liberation front. And they normally do so when the government is unable to protect them. (In Vietnam the large European rubber plantations, Michelin, SIPH, Terres Rouges, resisted for a while, but started paying taxes to the Vietcong after their French supervisors were kidnapped.)

It is difficult to say at what point the moral isolation of a government becomes total and irreversible, so that no amount of promises and reforms would restore the lost confidence and reduce the peoples' resistance. In Algeria, at least, the point seems to have been reached when

the French were reduced to touring and killing civilians and to "regrouping" the population. Many Algerian leaders believe that their revolution became irreversible at the moment of France's greatest military victory—General Massu's conquest of the Casbah (the Muslim section of Algiers was reduced to rubble during 1957-58). France could no longer expect the confidence, much less the loyalty, of a people it was destroying indis-

When an armed revolution breaks out, they are likely to play in the middle, hoping to get some reforms under way by using the armed threat as a counter for bargaining. They begin to go into exile or to defect to the rebels after the failure of the regime and the success of the revolution become imminent.

The defending army's pressure for conventional attack or an external

behind the popular behavior lies the terror of an army trained, equipped, and directed by a foreign power and the wish to draw the enemy into open battles. Since reprisals against the population fail to produce the desired result, carrying the war to a sovereign nation becomes the only road to a conventional showdown. In Algeria this demand led to French participation in the invasion of Suez, then to the bombing of the Tunisian border town of Sakiet Sidi Youssef, and produced a succession of army revolts, the last of which destroyed the Fourth Republic. Had the French Government succumbed to these pressures, France would have been the first power to violate the international practice of respecting the right of sanctuary—a principle that was observed in Korea, Greece, Cyprus, and Malaya.

The importance of an active sanctuary should not be underestimated, although it is not essential to guerrilla success. In Cuba, Yugoslavia, and China the revolutionaries did not have active sanctuaries. In Burma and to a lesser extent in Greece sanctuaries proved of limited value. Politically and militarily, revolutionary guerrillas are, by and large, a self-sustaining group who can go on fighting indefinitely even if infiltration from across the border stops. External help, however, has great psychological and diplomatic value. In a war of attrition, there can be no decisive victory over a strong foreign enemy. At best, one hopes to inflict

### The Growth of Frustration

on it heavy losses, tire it out, and, through international pressure, force it to negotiate withdrawal. External help is important in internationalizing guerrilla demands, and keeps alive the hope of liberation. When a revolutionary army loses an ally, it loses not so much military support; it loses hope. When the world is not watching, when the fear of diplomatic sanctions and the threat of a widened war are absent, a foreign power trapped in counter-guerrilla operations is likely to make the final and the only move that may "win" — it starts to commit genocide.

Finally, the assumption that a guerrilla outfit, like a conventional army, can be controlled and commanded by a foreign or externally based government, ignores the organizational, psychological, and political facts of revolutionary warfare. The distrust of the "home-based" guerrillas, even for their own government in exile, cannot be overstated. The resourceful and tough "interior" leaders and cadres who face the enemy daily, collect taxes, administer, make promises, and give hopes to the population are not easily controlled from abroad and make suspicious,

(Continued on page 11)



### THIS PICTURE

was taken at Cam Che in South Viet Nam by a U.S. news photographer. It shows a mother seeking to comfort her child burned by napalm dropped by a U.S. plane during "Operation Colorado". The child most likely has died since—and one is almost tempted to say, mercifully, because for most victims of napalm, survival is living death. You will note the care with which the numbed mother seeks to avoid touching her child's skin. If she did, her fingers would sink into the destroyed flesh.

criminally, albeit unwillingly and despite itself.

The desertion of the intellectuals and moderates often signals, not so much the irreversibility of a revolutionary war, but its take-off. Intellectuals, especially the Asian variety, are a democratic liberal group, who view organized violence with distaste. Somewhat alienated from their culture, Westernized and city-centered, they distrust the peasants but desire an improvement of their condition.

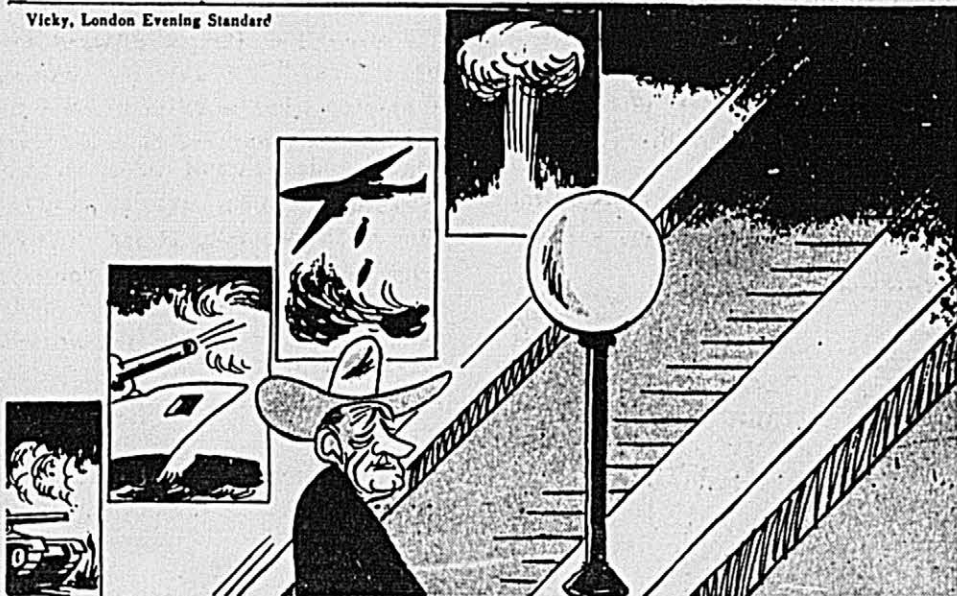
sanctuary is yet another sign that a revolutionary war has been lost on home grounds. In revolutionary warfare, armies trained for conventional combat follow a vicious logic of escalation, which derives from acute frustration over an elusive war that puts in question not only their effectiveness but the very validity of their training and organization. Moreover, the morale of professional soldiers cannot be maintained if they know they are fighting a popular rebellion. Hence the compulsion to believe that



**"PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS ON THE VERGE OF MAKING THE KIND OF RUINOUS HISTORICAL MISTAKE WHICH ... HITLER MADE WHEN HE ATTACKED RUSSIA."**

Walter Lippman, Jan. 4, 1966

Vicky, London Evening Standard



(Continued from page 10)

exacting, and hard-to-please allies. Therefore, zone commanders and political commissars are, for the most part, monarchs of what they survey. As a group, they are joined together by shared experiences, by a common mood which is defiant and insular, by a shared suspicion of "politicians and diplomats over there" selling them out, and by a collective will to defy a settlement that is not of their making.

## Home Independence

In Vietnam, the signs are clear. The South Vietnamese regime has no legitimacy, and no government backed by a Western power can hope for popular support in a country where the Communists have capitalized on

the nationalist appeal of restoring independence and unity, and where the pro-Western leaders have been Bao Dai, Diem, and the musical-chair generals. The massacre of civilians began as early as 1960 (not counting

## Loss of Support

the earlier repressive measures of the Diem regime), as attested by reputable scholars and even a former Chief U.S. Military Adviser (Lt. Gen. Samuel T. Williams; see *U.S. News & World Report*, Nov. 9, 1964). It has since escalated. The intellectuals and moderates have deserted or defected. And North Vietnam is subjected to daily bombings. America and its South Vietnamese allies have lost the revolutionary war because they could not win the support of the Vietnamese people, and now their moral isolation is total.

As an Asian, I am aware of the appeals and threat of communism, and I would support policies likely to prevent its expansion. But I do not believe that communism is the wave of the future, and therefore I am neither panicked nor paralyzed. I believe that Vietnam is a unique case — culturally, historically, and politically. I hope that the United States will not repeat its Vietnam blunders elsewhere. I do not subscribe to the domino theory and I am anguished by Americans who call Vietnam a test

## Domino Theory Weak

case. Vietnam is the only country in the world where the nationalist movement for independence was led by the Communists during its most crucial and heroic decades. In new countries where institutional loyalties are still weak, the legitimacy and popularity of a regime derives from its nationalist heroes and martyrs. Unfortunately for the free world the George Washington of Vietnam, its Gandhi, was a Communist nationalist. Ho Chi Minh and his associates (including General Giap of Dienbienphu fame) are understandably considered the founding fathers of modern Vietnam. It was morbid optimism to expect an absentee aristocrat to supplant a leader who had devoted a lifetime to the liberation of his country, and to defeat a leadership and cadres whose organic ties with the peasants were cemented by the bitter struggle for independence. It is not fair to blame Diem for driving the Vietnamese to desperation. He had no choice. Given his circumstances his only possible weapons were a power apparatus to regiment the

## revolutionary...

population, all-out support of minorities, and widespread terror. These were not aberrations of a program but the program itself.

Vietnam is also the only country in which the United States gave substantial support to a colonial power in a war of independence. This could not have endeared America to the Vietnamese people. Then in the "Southern zone" America replaced France, and supported the ex-French puppet Bao Dai; next it put up Diem as "the democratic alternative to Vietnam," and also failed to honor its pledge to hold elections for the

## U.S. Maternalism

unification of the country. To most Vietnamese the present war, therefore, is a continuation of the struggle for independence. I know how Asians feel about America's action. They call it neo-colonialism; some think it is imperialism. I know that is very wrong because Americans are naturally sympathetic to peoples' struggles for freedom and justice, and they would like to help if they could. I prefer the term "maternalism" for American policy in countries like Vietnam, because it reminds me of the story of an elephant who, as she strolled benignly in the jungle, stepped on a mother partridge and killed her. When she noticed the orphaned siblings, tears filled the kind elephant's eyes. "Ah, I too have maternal instincts," she said, turning to the orphans, and sat on them.

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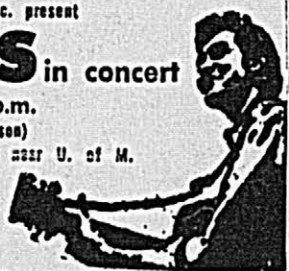
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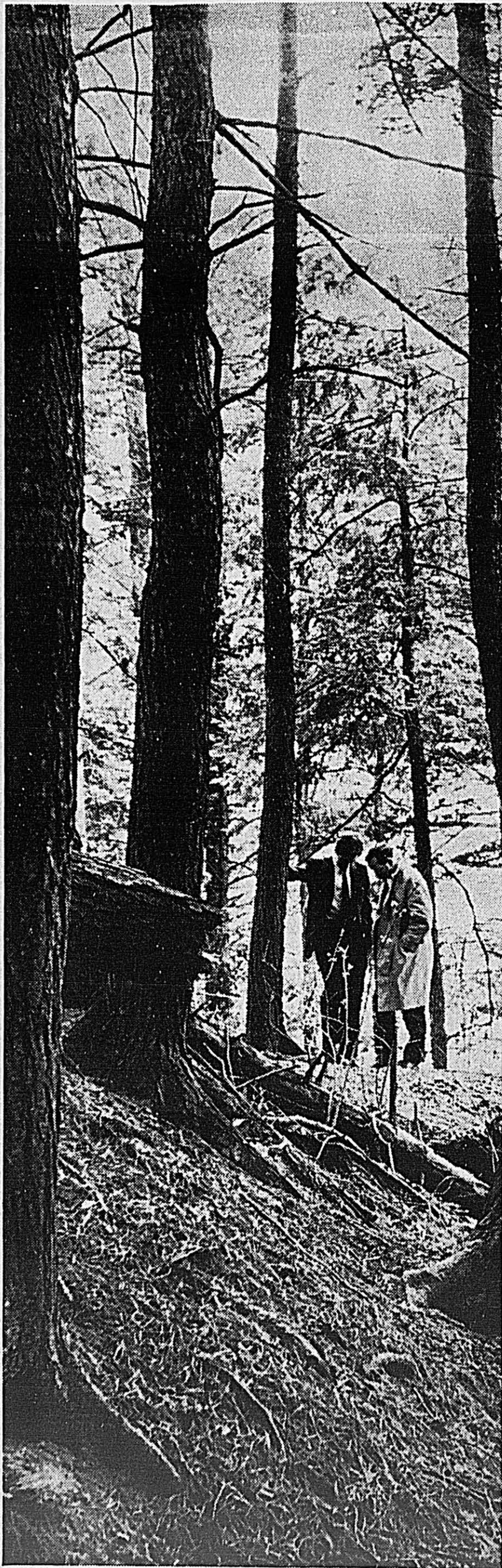


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**HEADS UP:** Linkman Ken Lewis uses his head, and beats three Toronto attackers to the ball in last Saturday's encounter with the Blues. Redmen lost by a 1-0 margin but have a chance to avenge the loss tomorrow.

## Revised Redmen head for third soccer win

by BARBARA HARRIS

With a change in lineup and outlook, the soccer Redmen travel to Toronto to face the Blues tomorrow in the second of a home and home series.

Coach Chris Seary is hopeful for a different outcome from last week's encounter, the toughest of the season. Toronto, the 1965 OQAA champions, are a well integrated team, the one quality which Redmen have lacked so far. However, if the Candy-stripers can play a good team game, the result could be an upset for Varsity.

One of the major problems in Saturday's 1-0 defeat was size. Linkmen Ken Lewis and Jack Boas were continually outjumped by the big Varsity links. By moving Neil George and Ainsworth Harewood from fullback to link, Coach Seary hopes to gain control of the center field and give his forwards more chance to shoot. (Last week Redmen only took five shots, while Toronto got off thirty.)

"Toronto is unbeatable in the air," Coach Seary stated, "but we can take them on the ground." He's looking to George and Harewood for some long low

balls through the Blues' defence to turn the tables.

The change in lineup may put more of a burden on the defense, but Ken Lewis, Sandy Brown, Ed Carrington and Gunter Voss are talented players capable of handling a strong Toronto line.

Seary will be depending on Don MacFarlane, his star goalkeeper, for another outstanding game. "I don't mind giving up one goal," the coach said, "as long as we get three." Forwards Neville Powell, Mike Fulop, Seb Sizgoric and George Krausz will be anxious to take the shots they missed last week, and up their scoring total. Greg Ludlow and Jack Boas will also play.

With teamwork and confidence Redmen could overcome the undefeated Varsity, and strengthen their hold on the OQAA championship.

Note: Wednesday's game with U of M was cancelled when the referee was lost in the mud at Forbes Field.

## Track and field squad to enter OQAA finals

This year's edition of the Redmen track and field team journey to Hamilton Saturday to compete in the OQAA Track and Field Championships at McMaster University.

This year's edition of the Redmen track and field team will journey to Hamilton Saturday to compete in the OQAA Track and Field Championships at McMaster University.

The 15-man team, coached by Howie Ryan, will try to improve upon last year's 5th place standing but will meet strong opposition from defending champion Toronto, Western and McMaster.

Coach Ryan is optimistic about Redmen chances in track where Raymond Clark in the 440 and 880 yards, Hubert Smart in the 100 yards dash and Ed Hume and Frank White in the hurdles will try to score some upsets.

Even though the team is not expected to be strong contenders this year the future looks bright with the evidence of a renewed interest in the track and field program.



## Indians go on warpath against winless Loyola

by DEREK MUIR

The undefeated football Indians, powerhouse of the Junior Intercollegiate Football League, battle the JV Loyola Braves tomorrow at 10:30 am on Loyola's main field.

Head Coach Dave Copp feels the team has improved tremendously since their last encounter with Loyola three weeks ago, in which the Tribe whipped the Braves 33-19 on five touchdown passes by quarterback John Frost. Frost's brilliant signal-calling and faking combined with the powerful running of full-back Julian Marks and halfbacks Rollie Lawton and Jay Garland gave the Indians nearly 500 yards on the ground. The deadly throwing of Frost to end Rich Mash or Garland gives the Tribe a well-balanced attack. This clash at Loyola and the one next Saturday against the tough Green and Gold in Sherbrooke are certainly the most important the Indians will play this season. Coach Copp, with three victories behind him, is worrying about them one at a time.

The Tribe is relatively injury free and the great depth of talent on the bench has adequately replaced the limping regulars. Guard Mike Habib, who is probably out for the season with pneumonia, has been replaced by Mark Uchwat. Habib was a tower of strength on the Indian's powerful offensive line that has been carving holes in generally larger defenses in every game.

The Loyola Braves who have managed only a tie in three games were clobbered 31-14 by the University of Sherbrooke last

weekend. Coach Copp, whose brother Terry coaches the Braves, thinks they will be "hungry" for a win and hopes his squad will not be over-confident.

A win by the Indians would give them a firm grasp on the first-place position as well as assure them of a playoff berth. Sherbrooke remains the only stumbling block to a league Championship.

## Ruggermen meet Blues tomorrow

# League championship in sight

by JOHN FITZPATRICK-NASH

The rugger Redmen travel to Toronto this evening for tomorrow's return match with the Blues, knowing that a win would virtually assure the Redmen the Inter-Collegiate League championship.

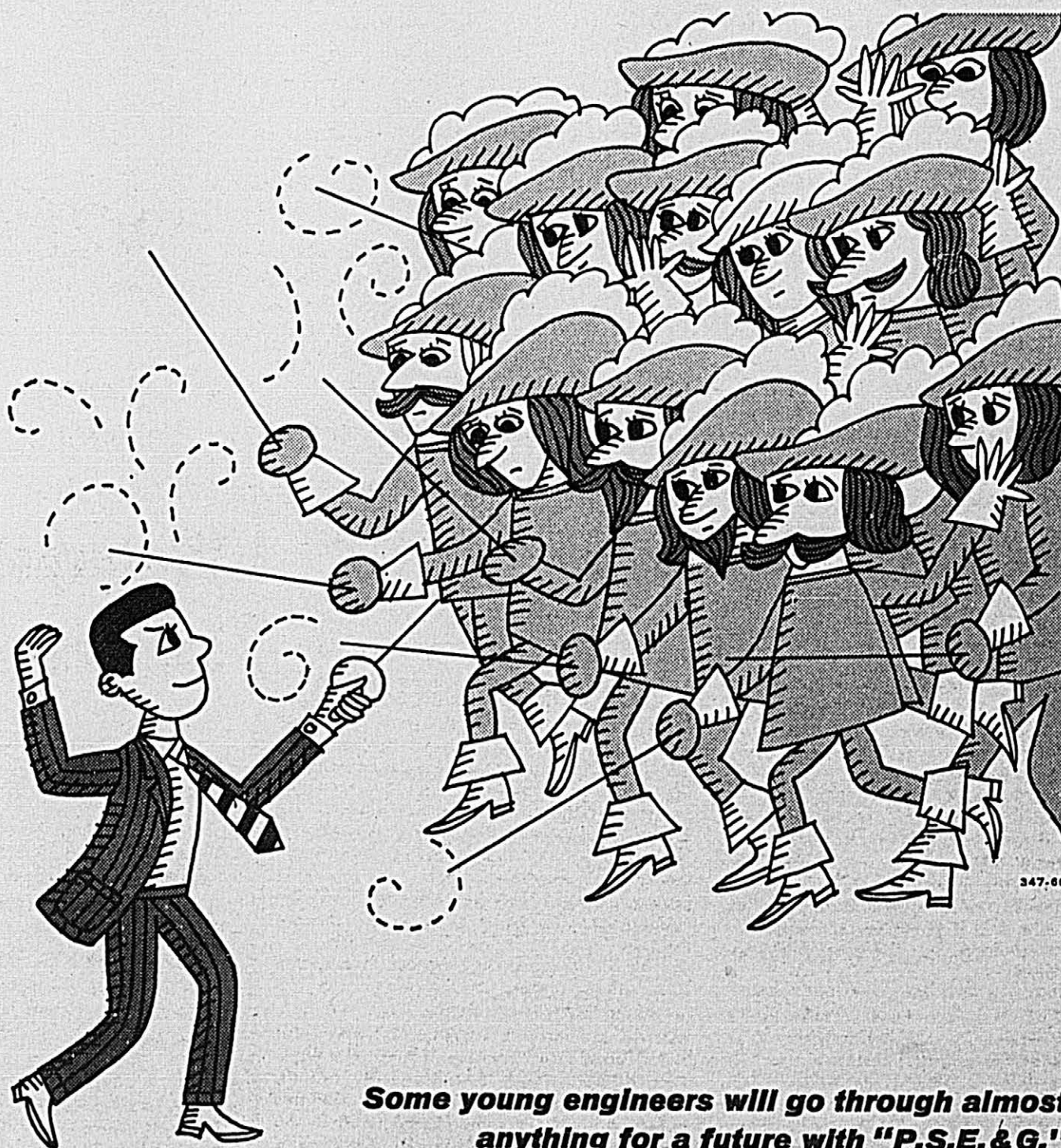
If the game even approaches the standard of last Saturday's match here on the Lower Campus, rugger fans will be in for another 80 minutes of exciting entertainment. In that game the Redmen came out the victors by the narrow margin of three points but the teams were so well balanced that tomorrow's result could go either way.

Asked if the Redmen were going to win again, Coach Covo

answered tersely, "That's what we're going for."

The result could well depend on Toronto's tactics before and during the match. After seeing their powerful half-backs and weight and height advantage fail to produce victory, or even a score, last Saturday, the Blues must be feeling very uneasy about facing the super-confident Redmen again.

Last Tuesday night the Redmen chalked up another fine win, this time over Town of Mount Royal 8-3. So providing over-confidence does not creep into the side, and with every player realizing that anything less than an all-out effort could let the team down the Redmen should again be able to rush the Blues out of their stride.



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INTERVIEWER  
ON CAMPUS:

NOVEMBER  
4



# Redmen seek upset win in clash with Blues

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH  
Sports Editor

The winless football Redmen, who have gained considerable respect around the SIFL since last week's inspiring play against Toronto, journey to Hometown today to clash with the undefeated Blues Saturday afternoon at Varsity Stadium.

Last Saturday's performance, although a losing effort ranks as the best Redmen showing this season and has given the coaching staff and team some renewed hope for the balance of the campaign. In fact, it is still a mathematical possibility for the squad to win the Yates Trophy but they will have to win the next four starts to accomplish this feat.

Head coach Tom Mooney believes Redmen can come up with another outstanding performance but will also avoid the damaging mistakes in this game.

"We'll be ready for them", asserts Mooney, "but we'll have to be fired up and play our best." Toronto is not likely to be overconfident this week now that they realize Redmen aren't pushovers.

## Must hold Taylor

Quarterback Bryce Taylor who leads the SIFL in scoring with 38 points, will have to be contained by Redmen if the team has any hopes of winning. Last

week, Taylor had a poor game completing just six passes in 21 attempts but as Mooney says, "he isn't likely to play two bad games in a row". Taylor is that good.

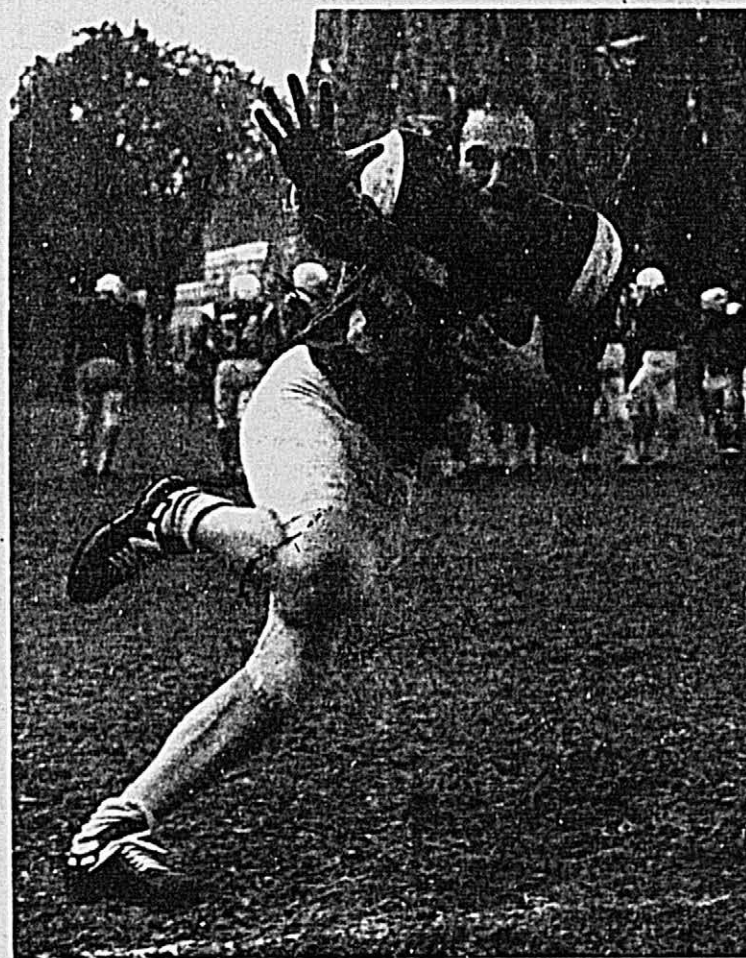
The pressure will be on the defensive backfield to cover the Blues' receivers and on the line, which will have to put more pressure on Taylor. Mike Williams will have the problem of covering sensational end Mike Eben, who now leads the league with 18 receptions. Mike Raham, the loop's top ground gainer, will do the lion's share of the ball carrying.

Redmen will be going with the same lineup as last week with the addition of corner linebacker Ron Barrie who is returning after sitting out the first three games with a dislocated shoulder. On offence, Robin McNeil will start at quarterback with Don Destonis, Peter Howlett, Rick Satin and Al Schreiber in the backfield. Satin and Howlett rolled up 218 yards on the ground in last week's contest.

Schreiber, a newcomer to the team this year, has been doing an outstanding job at flanker. He is second in the league in pass receptions with 15 receptions and is also a threat on punt and kickoff returns. In the second quarter of last Saturday's game, he raced 92 yards on a kickoff return. Mooney has indicated that Redmen plan to pass more often this week and Schreiber should see plenty of action when McNeil goes to the pass.

The team will again try to establish a strong ground attack to set up the pass. If Toronto can successfully stop the Red and White running, it could be a long afternoon for Redmen supporters but Mooney is confident that the team can win.

"We could win on our good plays but we could easily lose because of our bad ones", says Mooney. A strong 60 minutes effort could give Redmen their first SIFL victory.



AL SCHREIBER...  
adding spark to Redmen aerial attack



Scribblemania

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All hell broke loose in the Kingdom of Scribbonia this past week as the Dynamic Duo attained their lowest predicamenting record. So desperate was the once mighty King of Predicamenters on Tuesday evening — with a 2/9 prognosticating mark, — that the Peerless One took what appeared to be his most drastic step yet as he vowed not to predicamentate for the rest of the fortnight. And yet, after this magnitudinous and somewhat reluctant manoeuvre on his part, his one and only Sandy Crystal Ball, Scribess 1, plunged for three successes in three attempts.

The Titans paced by the Winron boys, manhandled Dent 1 as they racked up a 19-0 victory. The well-balanced Aces whitewashed the Education contingent 12-0, while the Blitzers blitzed the Bears 13-2. The Bahamas in a well-fought tilt crept by the Bahams 12-6; while the Econ squeaked by the overly-confident Grad squad 1-0 on Thiverge's single. Well, the Debits finally won a match, at the expense of the Scribe, as they upset the Phalligs 6-1.

By the identical score, the Barbs setback the Vikings. Education and Blitzers won their games by default. The Animals, paced by the Zavster, whitewashed the Phalligs 13-naught, while those-son-of-guns, the Plumbers continued their revenge on the Scribe as they creamed the Amps 19-0 with Kearse and Stein paving the way.

That wonderful Scribess rebounded from her mate's shellacking of the week as she scooped up three consecutive triumphs as the Phabs, Med 3, and the Animals scored convincing victories.

In the eyes of yours truly, the for-so-long-useless body, the S.I.R.C., perhaps taking the tremendous job done By Ernest last season as its focal point, initiated what may well be one of its most controversial but justified legislation recently, as it decided that **ONLY** the winner of each of the seven leagues will make the playoffs — one team will get a bye in the seven team set-up. Consequently, three of the four games today and on Monday will be sudden-death with the winners directly vaulting into the Scribbonia Playoffs.

On the basis of their tremendous speed and co-ordination, in what will be a gruelling battle considering the field conditions, the Scribes foresees a victory for the scrappy Pansies over the Aves. The Shysters, winners of both their games by default, engage the Bahamas on Lower Campus today. Although not the fastest team in the League, the Shysters have the savvy and experience to handle the youthful Bahamas; however, a good concentrated rush on their QB might upset the Shysters — for sentimental as well as practical reasons, the Sandy Crystal Ball will go with the lawyers. The winner of the Econ-Arch match will force the re-scheduling of St. L-Arch game as a possible deadlock will occur here, the score of points for-and-against is crucial. We'll call the Econ over Arch. Finally, watch for the Staphs and the Scribe to blast the Plumbers on the basis of an accelerated use of their most vital weapon — speed and speed galore. If the Plumbers win, the Scribe will make a public apology to the Plumbers, but the happening of this is rather slim.

## Waterpoloists defeated for first loss of season

by RALPH COVIENSKY

The waterpolo Redmen were defeated 16-11 by East End Boys' Club in an exhibition game Wednesday night for their first loss of the season.

This defeat will not cost the Redmen any points in the league standings, but establishes East End as the leading contender for the championship. The win was especially gratifying for East End since they had completed a game against YMHA only minutes before they met the Redmen.

The Redmen opened up quickly scoring twice before East End had a chance to tally, but at the end of the quarter East End was leading 4-3 and were never seriously threatened. East End consistently beat the Redmen to the ball and outswam them so steadily that they scored most of their goals on breakaways.

Gabby Zinner put on his usual offensive display, but was sorely deficient when covering his man. Glenn Ruiter kept the Redmen in the game at the start with some long shots, but near the end was merely lobbing the ball to the East End goalie. Even Mike List, who normally plays a steady two-way game, and de-

fenceman Joe Roboz, who has been averaging a goal a game, were beaten by their men for goals.

The only bright spot on the squad was Sonny Belenkie who played a strong game on defence. Goalie Mike Schulz cannot be faulted for the amount of goals scored as this was the lowest score registered by the potent East End offence in four games.

A large, partisan Redmen crowd saw the game and cheered every move but were quite subdued at the end. An enthusiastic audience usually helps a team, but the Redmen had no chance to win. Every team must lose one match so it may be better that the bad game out of their system was only exhibition.

Coach Shiller is still confident that his team can beat East End but will only play "one game at a time." The Redmen host RMC this Saturday at the Sir Arthur Currie Pool at 2 pm and only improved play by the whole team will make a win possible.



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### HOUSING

**SUBLET**, downtown, Dorchester West, near campus, 1½ apartment, furnished, 15 minutes from Roddick Gates, call 849-0249 Rm. 527. Leave message if unavailable.

**HELP!** Need roommate for 2½ room apartment on Aylmer at Milton. \$12 weekly. Immediate occupancy. Call 845-9819 or 747-5836.

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### FOUND

**ONE WATCH**, vicinity Newman Club. Phone: 669-9079.

### LOST

**A WATCH** with silver bracelet on Saturday at game or vicinity. Please phone 334-4119.

**WILL PERSON** who found a beige purse on Wednesday, Oct. 5, in Arts Building, W5, please bring it to R.V.C.

**WOULD ANYONE** with information about the red 3 ringed notebook for Fine Arts 200 of Birnie Hyman please urgently call 489-2507.

**LOST** in phone booth at Leacock — wallet with identification card and driving license. Keep wallet and money but please return cards. Bill Courcy: 737-3254.

**GREEN FOLDER** and clip board. Contains ALL my notes for this term. Includes six subjects. Please, phone Dallantyne, RE. 1-0800.

**GOLD WATCH:** Will Hillel please return the gold watch I entrusted to him at Hampstead Park. Call Ricky at 737-5783.

### RIDES

**RIDE WANTED** to Cornell U. (Ithaca, N.Y.) or Syracuse for coming weekend. Leave message for Weinberg, Leacock, Pol. Sci.-office.

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**CONGRATULATIONS BENA:** You're officially in! "Ave atque vale..." Welcome to the noble ranks of Sharon, Judy, Hara and Kissy Clump.

**THE BROTHERS** of Zeta Psi thank Liz, Mary, Terry and Di for helping with our clean up last Sunday.

**HELP!** One Physics Tutor lost. Tues.-Thurs. 9-11 MacDonald Physics Bldg. Room 311. Replacement contact Mr. Turcotte.

**OCTOBER 22nd:** The Austrian Ski Club is holding a Wine Festival in the Montreal West Town Hall, at 7:30 p.m. Door prize: Free trip to Europe. Tickets: 489-5742.

**DUPLICATE BRIDGE** — first club championship of year in two separate events — a men's and women's pair Monday October 24 at 7:30 p.m. in Union coffee lounge. A trophy and many full master points to the winner!

**YOU CAN ALL** pinch her cheek today — RICKI-DICKI Zaslav — on her 19th birthday. Have it happy! Ira, Adler & Very Grossberg.

**CAR WASH** — \$1.00... at the ORANGE JULEP, Saturday, Oct. 22 — 12-6 p.m. Sponsored by the Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity.

**HAVE NO FEAR** the owl has met her match — the candle burns.

**WHY IS THE** Great Pumpkin going to Shawbridge next weekend? Watch this space for developments.

## Leaders...

(Continued from page 1)

would be the unilingual nature of the Quebec union.

"I feel the McGill delegates should speak French," he said, "but English should nevertheless be included as an official language."

He felt the matter should be dealt with in two separate referenda because one would cloud the issue.

"One referendum would also allow one third of the voters to decide the policy to be adopted," he said.

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## Women's Physical Education Classes

### IT'S NOT TOO LATE FOR CLASSES IN SKATING AND SKI CONDITIONING

Classes in Skating have begun in the Winter Stadium but they are still open to anyone interested in joining.

They are held on Tuesday from 2:00-3:00 p.m. or Thursday from 3:00-4:00 p.m. If you are interested go to the Winter Stadium on Tuesday at 2:00.

**Ski Conditioning** is imperative for anyone interested in skiing lessons. Conditioning sessions are held every day Monday through Thursday from 1:30-2:00 p.m. in the CURRIE GYMNASIUM.

Keep Fit classes will be held if a sufficient number call the Physical Education Office for information - 844-6311, local 422.

# FOOTBALL EXCURSION TO TORONTO

## Friday, October 21

# McGill Redmen vs Varsity Blues

### Kickoff 2 pm Saturday

Train Departing Central Station 4:50 p.m.

Arriving Toronto 10:49 p.m.

Daylight Saving Time

Rail Fare: \$14.00 return

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All tickets Available at the UNION BOX OFFICE, 9 am to 4:45 pm.



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